The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President's Message on Civil Service Reform.

Report and Rules Submitted by the Commissioners.

General Satisfaction Felt by Senators and Representatives.

Proposed Investigations by the Senate Committee.

The Administration Ready to go as Far as Its Assailants.

Debate on the Labor and Capital Questions in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President made the last speech on civil service reform to-day, and ended the debate. There was even a hearty acclaim of joy from Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL when the civil service message was read, but not a word from Senator SCHURZ, who has never allowed himself to believe that anything good could come out of the White House. The message was hardly expected today, and therefore produced a decided sensation; but it was desirable to lay it before Congress before the Holiday recess, for its information. So the President prepared his message this morning, and the report and rules being laid before the Cabinet, the same were approved, and, with the message, were at once transmitted to Congress. The reception of the message was very cordial. Even those who doubt the practicability of the reform were highly pleased at its spirit, and every one admires the courage and boldness with which the President grapples with this great reform, which completely upheaves the great power wielded by political patronage, right in the face of a political campaign, in which not only the success of a party but his own personal fortunes may be involved. In the House the message and accompanying documents were referred to Mr. KELLEY's Special Committee on the Civil Service, and a large number of extra copies were ordered printed. The message and the scheme is the topic of conversation everywhere to-night, with a varied expression of opinion as to the prospective result, but with a nearly unanimous expression of admiration at the courage, skill and practical wisdom of the President. In the Senate the message was read, and a disposition was manifested to hear the report of the Commission, but the length of the document rendered its reading undesirable, and on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed of the message, the regulations adopted, the report of the Commission, and the opinion of the Attorney-General, which was given on the points submitted to him last Summer, touching the power of the Executive over the appointments vested in it by law.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Investigations had an amount of business placed upon it which will require of it a great amount of work, even if it is to conduct investigations to acquit instead of to convict, as a few Republicans desired. Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution to investigate the charges against the New-York Custom-house, made by Mr. SCHURZ. It did not seem to be broad enough to suit some of the Senators, and Mr. SCHURZ moved an amendment covering various additional subjects of investigation, as for instance, whether any of the officers had received presents from subordinates, and made preferences accordingly, and whether there had been any collusions between officers and smugglers. Mr. TIPTON, having exhausted himself of ammunition against the Republican enemy, the other day, accepted a cartridge prepared by the united skill of Mr. FENTON and Mr. TRUMBULL, in the form of an amendment directing inquiry as to whether the two last State Conventions in New-York had been controlled by Custom-house patronage. Mr. BAYARD proposed another amendment. All of them were accepted by Mr. CONKLING, and the resolution was adopted by 57 yeas, there being no negative vote. Besides this, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, an investigation was ordered of the Hodge defalcation; an investigation, on motion of Mr. BLAIR, of the alleged connection of Minister SCHENCK with the mining speculations, and the late defalcations in the Treasurer's office, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. SUMNER caught the spirit of inquiry, and moved one of his last year's resolutions calling for a statement from the Navy Department about the vessels around San Domingo, but action was delayed upon it till some future day. Mr. CONKLING's resolution respecting the New-York Custom-house was rather a surprise to the movers of the Retrenchment Committee, and at first they were in doubt apparently whether they had most to make by opposition or approval.

THE POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Post-office and Post-roads has instructed Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, to report a bill for the issue of correspondence cards by the Postmaster-General, manufactured of good stiff paper of such form and size as he shall deem best adapted for general use, the postage to be one cent. Mr. HILL introduced a similar bill last year. The Committee also has decided to recommend again the abolition of the franking privilege. Another bill from the same Committee is designed to prevent the Post-office Department from being swindled in the future by straw bids for contracts. In the first place it makes the offering of such fraudulent bids a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. None of the bidders are to be released from the obligations of their bids till the contract has been awarded and its execution entered upon. And the Postmaster-General is empowered to reject any and all fictitious bids. Each bidder is required to deposit certified checks with the bid to the amount of five per cent. of his last contract price, instead of five per cent. of his bid, as now required, which will be forfeited by failure to enter into contract.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The discussion of the proposition to raise a commission to examine into the labor question, was continued in the House today without results. It is confidently believed by those most immediately interested in the subject that the resolution for a commission will be adopted.

THE NEW GEORGIA SENATOR.

Mr. NORWOOD, from Georgia, was admitted to his seat in the Senate today, to which he made claim as against FOSTER BLODGETT, who also claimed it. The vote in his favor was unanimous and without debate.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House has appointed Messrs. HOOPER, WALDRON, MERRIAM and COX, to consider the whole subject of specie payments, and there were referred to it the portions of the President's Message and all the other documents relating to the subject.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

[illegible], of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Osaka and Hiogo; William H. Goddard, United States Judge Eastern District of Texas; [illegible], Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth District Georgia; Benjamin T. Bell, Collector Internal Revenue Second District Georgia; George D. Cross, Surveyor of Customs, Pawtucket, R. I.; [illegible], Register Land Office, Marysville, Cal.; [illegible] White, Register Land Office, Carson City, Nevada; Edward F. [illegible], Receiver Public Moneys, [illegible], Nevada; First Lieut. Herman Schreiner to be Captain of the Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Wm. W. Tyler to be First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. John Little to be First Lieutenant [illegible] Infantry.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today confirmed the following nominations:

Benjamin J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; David W. Mahon, First Auditor of the Treasury; Lewis H. Douglass, member of the Council for the District of Columbia; Moses N. Adams, Indian Agent for Dakota Territory; A. T. A. Torbert, of Delaware, Consul-General at Havana.

Consuls—Stuart Barnes, of Connecticut, at Rio Negro; Thomas T. Prentiss, of Vermont, at Mahi; John H. Hawes, of District of Columbia, at Hakodadi.

Collectors of Customs—Charles S. English for Georgetown, D. C.; William Gilrey for Newark, N. J.; Edward M. Sandy for Rappahannock, Va.; Joseph A. Starkweather, St. Marks, Fla.

Receivers of Public Moneys—D. L. Qual, for Stephens Point, Wis.

Registers of Land Office—S. H. Abana, at Stephens Point, Wis.; Hiram W. Parker, Beatrice, Nebraska; P. H. Mason, Humboldt, Kansas; Hartford L. Gordon, St. Cloud, Minn.; Irving W. Stanton, Arkansas Valley, Colorado; Frank Walsh, West Point, Nebraska; Samuel T. Lathrop, Central City, Colorado.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John W. Ross, Fifth District of Indiana; T. H. Brooks, First District of Virginia.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—C. Todd, Second District Minnesota; Andreas Willmann, Ninth District New-York, vice Franz Sigel, resigned; George W. Wood, First District Texas; John J. Mott, Sixth District South Carolina; George S. Richards, Second District Virginia.

Naval—First Assistant Engineer Henry S. Davids, to be Chief Engineer in the Navy; Cristopher R. P. Rodgers, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Jonathan M. Foltz, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; John B. Van Metee, to be Chaplain in the Navy; Lieut.-Commander Weld M. Allen, to be Commander; Lieut.-Commander Nathaniel Green, to be Commander; Commodore Chas. Steedman, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. M. B. Woisey, to be Commodore; Capts. Alex. Murray and Edward Donaldson, to be Commodores; Commanders Homer C. Blake, Clark A. Wells, Stephen P. Quackenbush and Earl English, to be Captains; Lieut.-Commanders John M. Quackenbush and Thomas H. Eastman, to be Commanders, and a number of other naval promotions in the lower grades.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States today announced to the Bar that the opinions in the legal-tender cases will be read at an early day after the recess, and that the delivery of these opinions had been postponed at the request of the minority.

REVENUE DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATED.

The President has ordered the consolidation of the Fourth and Fifth Collection Districts of Wisconsin. SAMUEL C. LAMB to be appointed Assessor, and A. K. OSBORN to be retained as Collector of the consolidated district.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Regular Report.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, reported a bill to pay D. V. ALLEN & Co., for carrying the overland mail, $21,543, and moved its immediate consideration, but

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, objected, and it was laid over.

THE CHICAGO BUILDING APPROPRIATION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported the House bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the construction of public buildings at Chicago, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, thought the appropriation a very large one, and would like to have the necessity for it thoroughly demonstrated before voting for it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the Committee were satisfied that it was necessary in order to erect first-class buildings.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said he had received letters from friends in Chicago complaining that there was a movement on foot to change the location of the Government buildings there, and that this bill would favor that design by leaving the location of the buildings optional with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that that provision was designed to protect the Government against extortion.

Mr. CARPENTER had another objection to the bill, that it seemed to admit that the United States Government could not take land for public purposes without the consent of a State Legislature.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he had information that already speculation in lots adjacent to what was supposed to be the new site contemplated for the buildings was going on. He was informed, too, that four-fifths of the owners of the square adjoining the property already owned by the Government were willing to sell, and in view of that fact he thought the bill ought to provide for the erection of the buildings on that site.

Mr. MORRILL assured the Senate that there was no intention on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to select a new site.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, confirmed Mr. TRUMBULL's statement that the option given the Secretary of the Treasury was intended to protect the Government from extortion, and not with a view to changing the location of the buildings. He knew that the people of Chicago wished the buildings to be erected on the old site, and if he believed that there was any probability of a change he would vote against that provision in that bill.

The bill was then passed.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, offered the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be known as the sixteenth:

SECTION 1. There shall be maintained in each State or Territory a system of free common schools, but neither the United States, State, Territory or municipal corporation shall aid in the support of any school wherein the peculiar tenets of any denomination shall be taught.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, gave notice that at an early day he would offer a joint resolution, providing that no person who has once held the office of President shall hold the same a second time.

OUR HISPANO-CUBAN RELATIONS.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate what questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs of Cuba, and not coming within the jurisdiction of the Claims Commission, now in session, are at present pending. Also, the instructions to our naval Commanders in Cuban waters for the purposes stated in the President's Message, and, also, whether any, and what attacks on the lives and property of American citizens, and the dignity of the flag, have occurred to make it appear that the latter are now in greater danger than before such instructions were issued.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the bill declaratory of the act of July 14, 1870, to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes.

The substitute provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided profits, heretofore assessed or collected from the corporations mentioned in Section 15 of said act, for the time between August 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, shall be remitted or refunded, but this provision shall not apply to sundry taxes assessed or collected for that part of the year 1870 prior to August 1.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the bill fixing salaries of the Register and Second Controller of the Treasury.

It establishes a uniform salary of $4,000 each, for the Assistant Secretaries, Controllers, Auditors, Register, Commissioner of Customs and supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmasters-General of the Post-office Department and Commissioner of the Land-Office, Commissioner of Pensions and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely, and the Senate postponed indefinitely the bill providing for the employment of an Internal Revenue police force in every collection district.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—To punish stock gambling by public officers and for other purposes. It prohibits all persons employed in the Treasury Department or in the collection or disbursement of the revenue, as a disbursing officer, clerk or agent in any department of the public service from being engaged or concerned in the buying or selling of coin, Government securities or stock of any description under penalty of a fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Persons who aid or assist Government employes in such speculations are made liable to half the above-mentioned penalties, and informers leading to conviction of offenders under the foregoing provisions are to receive $500 each.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered a resolution to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to the telegraphic system of the United States to the Committee on Commerce, and argued in favor of the resolution. In his opinion, the time had come when the relations of the telegraphic system to the commerce of the country ought to receive the careful attention of Congress. If the telegraph was an instrument of commerce, then Congress had power over it, under the provision authorizing it to regulate commerce, and he thought it was clear that it was to be regarded mainly as an instrument of commerce, because probably three-fourths of the messages sent by telegraph were on commercial business. He contrasted the cheapness of telegraphing in Europe with the expensiveness here, and said that one of the great advantages of the European system would be the breaking up of the oppressive monopoly known as the Associated Press. But he thought the Government should control the telegraph lines. He would not be willing to buy the existing lines at the prices that the Companies would be likely to ask, because he understood that there was a much larger proportion of water than of money in their stock, and he was opposed to paying high prices for water. He would, however, agree to pay the actual cost of constructing the lines, or even what it would cost to construct them now, but no more.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, remarked that the whole subject had already been very properly referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. If the telegraph question was to be regarded as within the province of the Committee on Commerce because most of the messages sent were for commercial purposes, then the Post-office Department would also come within the domain of that Committee, because most of the letters sent through the mails related to commercial business. The resolution was laid over.

"RETRENCHMENT" ON THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved to take up his resolution offered yesterday, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the charges made by Mr. SCHURZ, in reference to the "General Order" business in the New-York Custom-house.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, said this whole subject had been investigated before, but he had no objection to further investigation. On the contrary, he believed it would be good. He wished, however, to say a few words about the investigation by the Committee of which he had been Chairman. The NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday had stated that the Committee had held a hole-and-corner investigation, had manipulated witnesses like a Tombs lawyer, and had made a garbled and dishonest report. Now, said Mr. PATTERSON, that statement is malignantly false from beginning to end, and it is made, I believe, to throw smut upon the Committee, in order to lessen the force of their report, and for no other purpose. There was no manipulating of witnesses—there was no garbling of testimony. It was an honest, straightforward report from beginning to end. There was nothing left out of the testimony except surplusage, and there were no changes made by the Committee except in some cases to make the testimony more grammatical. The Committee had nothing to blame themselves for unless it be one thing. After the taking of the testimony had been completed, Collector MURPHY came here and asked permission to go over the testimony. It was given him. He brought a gentleman with him from New-York, and the testimony was put into his hands. He went over it all, and made such changes as he desired in the character of his own testimony. That I have since thought was a privilege which the Committee ought not to have given him, but so great was our desire to be fair with all parties that we thought it best to permit the revision, although the Collector had seen the testimony before. Mr. PATTERSON said it had also been charged that the Committee had made a pleasant trip to California and other places and had drunk wine and driven fast horses, all at the public expense. The fact was that the Committee had charged the Government nothing but ordinary expenses, and those only for the days actually spent in taking testimony. The trip had cost him (Mr. PATTERSON) $1,200, and he had only charged the Government $250.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, also a member of the Committee, stated that he had not charged the Government one-eighth of his expenses.

Mr. PATTERSON contrasted the expenditures of his Committee with that of the Committee on Southern Outrages. The latter has spent $42,000 since the 1st of January, 1871, while his Committee, during the whole five years of its existence, had spent only $20,000.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Outrages, said that its principal outlay had been on account of witnesses; it had examined over 600 witnesses.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, offered the following as an addition to the pending resolution:

And, also, to inquire whether any charges for storage or carting have been or are made by officers of the Custom-house or persons acting under the regulations of the Custom-house, which charges are not authorized by law; and, also, whether presents have been accepted by officers of the Custom-house from other officers subordinate to them or acting under their control, and whether the officers making such presents have been selected by preference to attend to the discharging of steam-ships; and also, whether officers of the Custom-house connive at frauds in passing the baggage of passengers arriving in the port of New-York; and also, whether articles of merchandise, while under the control of officers of the Custom-house, have been abstracted, and whether any such articles have been returned on application, and whether any officers of the Custom-house have been punished for abstracting articles under their control; and, also, to what extent the practice of compromising with merchants defrauding or attempting to defraud the revenue has prevailed, and whether any and what pecuniary benefit has been derived therefrom by the officers making such compromises.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

Mr. TIPTON, of Minnesota, offered the following amendment:

Also, whether the officers or employes of said Custom-house have used their influence to control either of the last State Conventions of the Republican Party of the State of New-York, and whether assessments of money have been made to be used to control primaries to secure delegates to State Conventions, or for other political purposes.

Mr. CONKLING accepted this also.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he would vote for both the amendments, and he wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that there was no difficulty in getting any proper resolution of inquiry through the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, offered an amendment directing the Committee to inquire whether any of the officers in said Custom-house have been or are being used as instruments of political or party patronage.

Mr. CONKLING accepted this also.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted. Yeas 57, nays, none.

THE CIVIL SERVICE MESSAGE.

A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Civil Service Commission. A motion was made to print 10,000 extra copies. Referred to the Committe on Printing.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved to take up his resolution, offered last March, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information about the number of ships employed on the coast of San Domingo since the beginning of the negotiations for the acquisition of part of that island, and, also, as to the cost of sending and keeping them there, and he announced that whenever this information should be obtained he would move to refer it to the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING objected, and the resolution went over.

Mr. SUMNER afterward offered it as a new resolution, but Mr. CONKLING again objected and it went over.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to inquire whether any Minister of the United States, in any foreign country, is engaged in any mining company and using his official position for the promotion of its interests, and if so, whether his doing so is compatible with his duties as such Minister. [Laughter.]

Mr. POOL, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment.

The resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, entitled to a seat in the Senate, was agreed to, and he was then sworn in.

KUKLUX WITNESSES TO BE ARRESTED.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, called up his resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest SAUNDERS, a refractory witness in North Carolina, and it was passed.

The resolution directing the arrest of GIST and CAMP, of South Carolina, gave rise to discussion, and, without reaching a vote, the Senate at 3½ o'clock went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania—Repealing all statutes which forfeit the pensions of widows by reason of a second marriage.

By Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania—Fixing the rate of internal tax on all kinds of manufactured tobacco at sixteen cents per pound.

By Mr. MERRICK, of Pennsylvania—Regulating the mode of payment of Customs duties and equalizing the value of Treasury notes.

By Mr. RITCHIE, of Maryland—For the ascertainment and examination of claims for private property used or destroyed by the United States Army in the late war, in the States not proclaimed as in insurrection.

By Mr. STOWELL, of Virginia—For a public building in Danville, Va.

By Mr. MCINTYRE, of Georgia—To reimburse the City of Savannah for the improvement of the harbor of Savannah, and making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah River.

By Mr. WHITELY, of Georgia—To extend the time within which applications may be made to refund the cotton tax.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—Restricting the sale of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida; also, to extend the benefits of the Homestead act.

By Mr. ARTHUR, of Kentucky—For the destruction of tobacco legally forfeited and seized for fraud against the Revenue laws.

By Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio—To incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported resolutions instructing that Committee to examine into the cases of the recent suspension of national banks, and to consider if any additional legislation is necessary to guard against any such suspension in the future. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the obstructions of the navigation of the Chippewa River.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, presented a memorial of the Onondaga and other salt companies in relation to the duty on salt.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, offered resolutions calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the printing of the statement of the case of the United States for the use of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva. Adopted.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, offered resolutions directing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill amending the act of the 14th of February, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, by making it apply to all who served for any period during that war or the contemporaneous Indian war, and to the widows of such soldiers, no matter when married. Adopted.

Mr. PERRY of New-York, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to amount of five-twenty bonds redeemed in accordance with the notice. Adopted.

Mr. WELLS of Missouri, offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to increased allowances for carrying mails on routes where steam is not employed. Adopted.

Mr. KINSELLA, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to investigate as to the number of persons engaged as clerks, laborers, &c., in the New-York Custom-house and Navy-yard, immediately preceding the late election in the State of New-York, on whose recommendation they were appointed, how long they were retained in service, and from what fund they were paid.

Mr. SPEER, of Georgia, objected.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The House then took up the bill of Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the wages and hours of labor, and of the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States.

Mr. PERCE, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, from which the bill was reported, endeavored to effect some arrangement as to the debate.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested that the debate shall be fixed for Thursday next, which day had already been set apart for general discussion.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, objected to expressions used by Mr. PERCE, such as "This side of the House," and "That side of the House," as if the House was divided into party ranks on the subject.

Several Democratic members expressed the desire of having a full opportunity to discuss the question.

Finally, Mr. PERCE gave notice that he would move the previous question at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He was not prepared to say that any legislation was necessary on the labor question; neither was he prepared to deny that great and general legislation was required on the subject. He was convinced, however, that the investigation as proposed would do good. He denied that there was any partisanship in the question. He should have thought that the Democrats in the House would be the last to object to the proposed investigation. Some gentlemen seemed to think that the bill was intended for the purpose of supporting socialistic movements, and in the interest of the International Society, labor societies, trades-unions and strikes. There was no evidence in the bill that such a desire existed, and he denied that there was such an intention on the part of its author. He represented a labor-producing constituency, agricultural laborers, and it was in their interest that he advocated the passage of the bill. He advocated it in the interest of the laboring classes of the South. The war had created great gaps in Southern industry, and millions of acres of land were lying idle for the want of labor. Down the Mississippi River there were nearly one hundred acres of virgin forest land for every acre of cultivated land. He wanted to attract emigrants to that region.

Mr. PERCE's time having expired, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, suggested a substitute for the bill, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the subject of the ways and hours of labor, &c., and as to the effect of the existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency.

The Speaker ruled that the proposition was not in order.

Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, advocated the passage of the bill. He admitted that it was impossible for Congress to make laws interfering in the contracts between labor and capital; but the investigation of the subject would probably disclose a state of facts which would create a public sentiment that would be corrective of many of the abuses of which the laboring classes now complained. On that score he was in favor of the investigation. For himself he needed no information on the subject. The evils of which the industrial classes of the country complained were patent to every one. They were as clear as the noon-day sun. An investigation would show that $2,353,000,000 of property belonging to capitalists was exempt from taxation, and other interests were taxed to make up the deficit. It was shown that $[illegible],000,000 was paid annually out of the Treasury to banking associations as a mere bounty and gratuity. It was shown that the poor man now paid upon his salt a tax of 155 per cent.; on his cutlery over fifty per cent.; on his clothing over sixty-five per cent, and on his spade and shovel over forty-five per cent.; while the rich man paid upon his jewelry, diamonds, laces, gold rings, paintings and statuary a tax not exceeding ten per cent. To adjust the wrongs of the laboring men Congress would have to repeal every pet financial scheme of the party in power. Was not the national bank scheme theirs? Was not the exemption of the bonded debt from taxation theirs? Was not the present system of tariff theirs? When these were repealed the Republican Party would be repealed and dissolved. The only obstacle in this country to the interests of the masses was the existence of the Republican Party, and when it was removed a better order of things would return.

Mr. COX, of New-York, next obtained the floor. He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill has had its most urgent advocacy from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. It is singular that these States have had more of the largess and bounties of the protective system than any other. I will propose an amendment in the interest of the civil service, that no party or political influence should control the appointment of Commissioners. I am as anxious as any one that there should be a better understanding of labor questions. It is a singular commentary that before these monstrous statutory protective frauds there was little or no agitation among the working men. I see by the letter of Mr. BANKS, an organ of the International, that that body, so praised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, stigmatized, as I do, those tariff wrongs so often eulogized here. Mr. BANKS contends that legislation here has been for the rich; that there is no way of defending his class against tyrannies and extortioners, robberies by the banking system, and railroad monopolies so often upheld by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. KELLY,) and that the system of taxation, as in this City, by laying out streets, &c., is an unmitigated fraud on the poor and the laboring man. The investigation as to wages and hours of labor is pertinent to Federal legislation. We have already passed laws as to these subjects. There is no inquiry so pertinent to the fair division of the joint profits of labor and capital as the inquiry into the commodities which pass through the Custom-house, and the consequent effect of exactions upon the materials of labor. The Committees of this House have reported on the revival of our shipping, so disastrously scuttled by our bad legislation. This, too, should be investigated by others than partisans. Would that such a man as DAVID A. WELLS could be appointed on such a commission, there would be little need of any colleague to prevent such economic question before the country. There is not so much necessity for the Bureau as there is of some action repealing the duties which so unequally distribute the benefits and burdens of the Government. But anything that gives light on any topic of this kind I will welcome. I am not afraid that this bill is an encroachment on our duties as Federal legislators. I will take the bill as an earnest of a better policy on our tariff, toward which even New-England is progressing. We have already legislated about strikes in a very questionable way, and if this Administration can bring the powers of the Federal Government, including the military, to put down strikes, truly we can inquire into the relations of labor and capital out of which these strikes grow. While I am jealous of any appointments made by this Administration, I will be glad to see intelligent investigation from any quarter; or a joint committee, with both parties represented, will best accomplish the object.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, said that it was his constant habit when any proposition was presented for his consideration as a member of Congress, to inquire, first, whether it was warranted by the Constitution; second, whether it was right, and lastly, whether it was expedient. If it failed in the crucial test of its authority for its enactment, his mind instantly assumed an attitude of hostility. If it was proved to be neither right nor expedient, his duty to expose it became more imperative. When this bill was sprung upon the House the other day, the prompt response of his mind to those questions was adverse to the propriety of its enactment. It had impressed him with the conviction that it involved a gross excess of authority, would create three new officers at a cost of $15,000 a year, with a train of subordinate officers and other expenses, would provide more places for partisans, accomplish no good for the people, and that it was in itself insincere and hollow, and chiefly intended by a false pretense to bridge over the next Presidential election and mislead the discontented sons of toil into voting the Radical ticket in 1872. In these impressions he had been speedily confirmed by the conduct of its mover, Mr. HOAR, and of his colleague, Mr. DAWES, both of whom had hastened with unbecoming zeal to give a mere partisan temper to its discussion, and to attempt to manufacture very cheap party capital out of its reception by himself, (Mr. KERR,) and the member from New-York (Mr. WOOD.) These attempts he characterized as at once unworthy of those who made them, and unjust toward himself. They would fail to attain their object. The laboring men of the country were not gudgeons; their instincts were manly and lawful; they were sagacious and intelligent, and they would keenly comprehend the difference between an empty promise and effective relief. After a careful consideration he felt compelled by a sense of duty to oppose the bill. It was simply impossible for the wit of man to point to any authority in Congress to legislate on the subjects embraced in the bill, except on those three—commerce, finance and currency. It mocked the language and spirit of the Constitution and of its framers and expounders. It assumed that Congress might regulate the hours of labor, or the standard rates of wages, and the division of the joint profits of labor and capital, or the social conditions, or the educational institutions, or the sanitary interests of the people throughout the country, or between man and man, according to its own pleasure. Such a sweep of jurisdiction in the Federal Government would leave absolutely nothing for the States or the people. All local Governors would speedily become mere expensive sinecures. The power of Congress would become as transcendent, absorbing, and exclusive as that of the British Parliament. It could enact sumptuary laws, dictate the terms of private contracts, control the pursuits of the people, regulate the relations of domestic life, of guardian and ward, of master and servant, of marriage and divorce, of parent and child, and at length transform the people into a nation of feeble and helpless automatons. The people had no faith in Commissions; they doubted their sincerity; they knew how apt they were to become mere instruments of party, to be manipulated for selfish ends, to be controlled by capital and power, and become mere abject apologists for the laws and schemes by which the people are oppressed, and to be used to forge new manacles for the limbs and energies of labor. The guardian or one of the most intelligent advocates of the interests of labor had recently compared the proposed labor bureau to the Trojan horse, which might be run wholly in the interests of capital, and be made a most dangerous engine. He (KERR) was opposed to the whole system of political bureaus. They generally had their origin in a restless cupidity for wealth and power. They naturally lead to, if they did not directly foster, abuse and corruption. Capital needed no commission to investigate its interests or to protect it against labor. The great evils, injustice, irregularities and burdens under which labor toiled and suffered were notorious and confessed. They were apparent to all intelligent, impartial and unselfish men. No commission could make them more so. What labor needed was action—immediate, effective, practical action—on the part of the Government, for their relief, so far as Congress had power to grant the needful relief by legal enactments. There need be no delay. The Democratic minority in the House had at all times been ready and sincerely solicitous to meet and fully discharge their great duties. They had always struggled to secure the enactment of such laws as would effectually reform in the interests of labor a cruel and oppressive tariff, and reduce the grinding burdens of taxation, but in all such efforts they had been met and defeated by the Republican majority.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, next obtained the floor. He said the present agitation of the labor question in the country may be traced to a belief of the working classes that they are oppressed by unjust and unequal discrimination in favor of capital, by which their interests, rights and privileges have been subordinated to the non-producing classes. The cause of this belief arises from the recent aggregation of enormous wealth in the hands of the few, while the great body of the people are either indigent or impoverished, and this disparity of condition is daily becoming greater. Thus while they who produce nothing are getting everything, those who produce everything are getting nothing. This condition of the social organizations has virtually created a wider discontent upon the part of those who naturally feel themselves aggrieved. Now where is the remedy? In order to ascertain this it is well to seek out the causes of the evil. In my judgment they may be thus stated. First, to class legislation, by which the monied power has been enabled to obtain an undue and overshadowing weight in the regulation of values; second, to an unfair distribution of the burdens of the Government, by which labor is made to bear an unequal proportion of the taxes imposed for its support; third, an enormous increase in the expenses of the Government, arising from lax administration, profligacy, corruption, the Government's increase of official patronage, and the creation of the internal revenue system; fourth, the paper money issued and circulated by the Government, which being depreciated in value, enhancing the price of the necessaries of life, without creating a corresponding increase in the wages of the laborer; fifth, the lavish donation of the public lands, the granting of subsidies in money and bonds, and the general favoritism by partial legislation to those who have access to and hold the favor of the Government. To these causes may be traced most of the evils complained of. They are of recent origin, having had no existence ten years ago. They are the results of our present public policy. The legislation of Congress and the administration of the Executive Department are responsible. The party in power have held entire official control. Previous to the advent of the Republican Party the working men were happy and prosperous. Labor received its just reward and held an equal position with all others in the favor of the Government. Gold and silver was the only national currency, duties levied on foreign goods furnished the only source of revenue. There was no public debt, no class legislation, no discrimination in favor of capital against labor, no land bounties nor railroad subsidies, and no mammoth corporations upheld by official favor. And it is only in the restoration of the party to power which then governed that the working men of the country can find relief. Certainly these men and the party whose policy has caused the evil complained of cannot be relied on to afford a remedy.

Mr. DUKE, of Virginia, suggested an amendment to the bill directing investigation. Especially into what taxes, assessments, dues, or imposts are imposed directly or indirectly by the laws of the United States on any article used by the working classes, and upon any raw materials which enter into the manufacture of any such articles; also, what quantity of the public lands which should have been preserved to furnish homes for the people, and to supply a fund for the education of the masses, has been granted to corporations organized and controlled by and exclusively for the benefit of a few wealthy individuals.

Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York, suggested an amendment, naming as the Commissioners HORACE H. DAY, of New-York; RICHARD F. TREVELLICK, of Michigan, and ALEXANDER TROUP, of Connecticut. He spoke in favor of the proposed investigation, by persons not selected on account of party or on account of devotion to high-tariff principles.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, said that the message just received [referring to the President's Message on the Civil Service Commissioners' report] was a full and effectual answer to the charges made by Democratic members in regard to the supposed profligacy of the Administration. It showed that the President's party was the party of reform, and was endeavoring to seek out all instances of mal-administration. He was surprised that the pending bill should have created such alarm in the ranks of the Democratic Party. The bill was in the interest of all, and in the interest of a common humanity. He recognized the evils caused by high taxation; but he charged on the Democratic Party the full responsibility for the war, for the debt which it entailed, and for the consequent taxation resulting therefrom. The responsibility could not be thrown on the Republican Party, which was the party that fostered and encouraged labor.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, believed it to be the duty of Congress to adopt the pending bill or some similar measure. Its expense would not be very great, and the statistics and facts which it provided for gathering might prove of the greatest interest and importance. The laboring classes constituted the wealth and power of the country, and at this time, when working men were banding together everywhere for the purpose of procuring their rights from the legislative power, it was becoming that Congress should heed that voice that came to it from all sections. He thought it would be wise for Congress to provide for the proposed Commission. In reply to Mr. WOOD, he said that the Republican Party had been from its foundation the friend of the laboring man. He pointed to the fact that while the Democratic Party had favored slavery in the States and Territories, the Republican Party had made free every human being in the country, and given the franchise to every man.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, suggested an amendment directing inquiry, particularly into the system of paying laborers in "store orders" instead of in cash, and to report what means can be adopted to prevent the continuance of the system.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, suggested an amendment committing the inquiry to the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and spoke in support of that proposition.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, said that all the evils complained of could be remedied by the repeal of some laws and the reduction of some taxes, but he was opposed to any more commissions, and believed that the Committee on Education and Labor could investigate the subject more intelligently and more economically than any commission which could be appointed. There were too many commissions now. Why should a commission be appointed to discover what every member ought to know for himself? If a commission were appointed consisting of high-tariff men, their panacea would be an increase of tariff on pig-iron and other commodities; whereas, if it were appointed from among free-trade men their adjustment of the question would be free trade. None of the Committees of the House were so selected. They were appointed from all sections of the country, and represented every variety of interests, labor, capital, banks, manufactures, agriculture and everything else.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, preferred that the inquiry should be conducted by some officers of the Government, and he thought that the Commissioner of Agriculture would be the proper person to make the investigation. If there were to be a commission appointed, however, he wanted one of the Commissioners to be a practical laboring man, and he wanted the tenure of office to be limited to one year instead of two years, as proposed in the bill. He repudiated and denied the suggestion that the laboring men of this country were affiliated with the Internationale Society or with the Paris Commune, or with Atheists, infidels and free lovers.

Mr. COX, of New-York, suggested an amendment requiring the Commissioners to be selected irrespective of political or party consideration.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, advocated the passage of the bill, and replied to the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. STORMS,) and the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. COX,) in reference to the duties on iron and other American productions. These duties were necessary to protect the American laborer and to add to his comforts. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. ANDREW STUART, of Uniontown, Penn., in reference to the duties on pig-iron, exposing the supposed fallacies of the revenue reformers. The working party of the country, Mr. KELLEY continued, wanted this commission. He had never read so many letters from working men in so short a space of time applauding him for any act or word of his, as he had received in the last two days, thanking him for supporting the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts (HOAR.) There were understandings among themselves. They had different theories as to what the difficulties were. They asked that intelligent, high-minded men, not connected with any faction or party, might bring their representative men before them, and hear from their lips the grievances and remedies which they might have to suggest.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, said the laboring men of the country complained of this tariff, with its multitude of abuses, laying onerous burdens upon the people without any benefit to the Treasury. They complained of legislation because of the fostering of monopolies winding themselves about the nation, threatening to crush out its life. They complained of Congress, because of the almost criminal waste of the public lands, the national domain, robbing them and their children of homesteads. He believed these complaints to be well grounded, and they certainly deserved to be heard and gravely considered. For these reasons he favored the appointment of a commission. Its report would be a document of great interest not only in the United States, but in Europe. It would stimulate the tide of emigration from Europe to the United States, and thereby return the cost of the investigation in a manifold degree. Another reason why he favored the bill was that the working people wanted the Commission, and they were the majority in the country.

The discussion went over until to-morrow.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the Chicago Custom-house were concurred in.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $27,940 to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Southern Outrages.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, inquired as to the total cost of the Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the total cost would be $69,907 exclusive of printing. The report would fill seven volumes, making about six thousand pages, and of course the cost of that would be pretty large.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, inquired whether there was any constructive mileage allowed.

Mr. GARFIELD replied in the negative.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called upon Mr. GARFIELD to have printed in the *Globe* the itemized account of the Committee's expenses.

Mr. GARFIELD assented, and it was so ordered.

The bill was then passed, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Message of the President to Congress Transmitting the Commissioners' Report—Text of the Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The President today sent the following message to Congress, enclosing a report of the Civil Service Commission:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, I convened a Commission of eminent gentlemen for the purpose of reforming the civil service. Their labors are now complete and I transmit herewith their report together with the rules which they recommend for my action. These rules have been adopted and will go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1872, under the law referred to as I interpret it. The authority is already invested in the Executive to enforce these regulations, with full power to abridge, alter, or amend them at his option, when changes may be decided advisable. These views, together with the report of the Commissioners, are submitted for your careful consideration as to whether further legislation may be necessary in order to carry out an effective and beneficial civil service reform. If left to me without further Congressional action, the rules prescribed by the Commission under the reservation already mentioned will be faithfully executed; but they are not binding without further legislation on my successors. Being desirous of bringing this subject to the attention of Congress before the approaching recess, I have not time to sufficiently examine the accompanying report to enable me to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a policy long needed. I ask for all the strength which Congress can give me to enable me to carry out the reforms in the civil service recommended by the Commissioners, and adopted to take effect, as before stated, on Jan. 1, 1872. The law which provides for the convening of a commission to devise rules and regulations for reforming the civil service authorizes, I think, the permanent organization of a primary board, under whose general direction all examinations of applicants for public office shall be conducted. There is no appropriation to continue such a board beyond the termination of its present labors. I, therefore, recommend that a proper appropriation be made to continue the services of the present Board for another year, and, in view of the fact that three members of the Board hold positions in the public service, which precludes them from receiving extra compensation under existing laws, that they be authorized to receive a fair compensation for extra service rendered by them in the performance of this duty.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE REPORT.

The Civil Service Commissioners, after citing the act under which they were constituted a Commission, enter upon a sketch of the policy of the various Administrations in the earlier history of the Government with regard to appointment to the civil service, and briefly note the various efforts made from time to time to correct evils, and then pass to a description of the present condition of the civil service, which has hitherto been sustained by common consent, setting forth in detail the serious and threatening evils of the present practice of treating the inferior posts of the Administration as party prizes, and answering various arguments by which it is sought to be justified. They say that if by examination for admission to the civil service nothing were understood but a test of mere literary proficiency, it might be reasonably opposed as unsatisfactory, for it is unquestionable that a man might be an excellent appraiser of linen, and yet know nothing of history or of accounts; but, on the other hand, it is equally undeniable that an excellent appraiser of linen is not the less excellent because of general intelligence. Of two excellent accountants, the one who has the most general knowledge is certainly preferable, and a country which declares that where technical skill is equal, it will select the candidate for its service who is the better educated, is a country which directly and practically encourages intelligence and morality. It is true that certain distinguished men in the public service might not have passed a certain literary examination which is now required of young men entering the same service, but it is equally true that the older men could have passed the examination had it in their case been required, and the proof is the capacity of which their present distinction is the evidence. The Commissioners say, in concluding their report:

"We do not, indeed, suppose that the adoption of any rules, however skillfully framed, would at once remedy the evils in the civil service which are universally acknowledged, and experience will doubtless show how every method of reform may be improved. But these evils will certainly not be remedied without an effort. Those who are content to demand civil service reform, but who oppose every practical attempt to promote it, must be suspected of having little real hostility to the system which they decry. Fortunately, however, public attention was never more resolutely turned to a subject, and there was never a more favorable moment to begin the reform. The party issues of the last few years are gradually disappearing. The perilous questions of fundamental policy have been determined, and the paramount interests of the country are now those of the Administration. Honesty and efficiency of the Administration of the settled national policy will now be the chief demand of every party. But nowhere can that purpose be shown so plainly as in the reformation of the civil service so as to secure integrity, efficiency and economy."

After quoting from a recent speech of Mr. GLADSTONE to show that a similar reform had been made and has succeeded in England, the Commissioners continue:

"We propose also that in this country the places in the public service shall be restored to those who are found to be fitted for them; and if any one is disposed to think that an abuse of forty years is a law of the republican system, a little reflection will show him his error. If he believes a reform to be impossible, he merely shows that he is the victim of the abuse, and forgets that in America every reform is possible. The enforcement of the rules that we submit for approval depends, of course, upon the pleasure of the President, yet should they receive the sanction of Congress in the form of law, their enforcement would become, until repealed, not only the pleasure but the duty of the President. That sanction, whether to the rules now submitted or to any scheme, will more surely promote purity and efficiency of civil service, the country most earnestly desires. If that sanction should be delayed, the rules adopted for his action by the President could not bind his successor, but unless we are wholly mistaken, the reform would so vindicate itself to the good sense of the country, that the people themselves would reject any party and any candidate that proposed to relapse into the present practice. The improvement of the civil service is emphatically the people's cause, the people's reform, and the administration which vigorously begins it will acquire a glory only less than that of the salvation of a free Union."

The report is signed by George William Curtis, Alex. G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, Davidson A. Walker, E. B. Elliott, Joseph H. Blackfan, and David C. Cox.

THE RULES.

The following are the rules submitted by the Commissioners:

1. No person shall be admitted to any position in the civil service, within the appointment of the President or the heads of departments, who is not a citizen of the United States, who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health and age, and who shall not have passed a satisfactory examination in speaking, reading and writing the English language.

2. An advisory board of suitable persons, to be employed by the President under the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1871, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes," shall so far as practicable group the positions in each branch of the civil service according to the character of the duties to be performed, and shall grade each group from the lowest to the highest for the purpose of promotion within the group. Admission to the Civil Service shall always be to the lowest grade of any group, and to such positions as cannot be grouped or graded, admission shall be determined as provided for the lowest grade.

3. A vacancy occurring in the lowest grade of any group of offices shall be filled, after due public notice, from all applicants who shall present themselves, and who shall have furnished the evidence and satisfied the preliminary examination already mentioned, and who shall have passed a public competitive examination to test their knowledge, ability and special qualifications for the performance of the duties of the office. The Board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the supervision of the Advisory Board, a list of the names of the applicants in the order of their excellence, as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and shall then certify to the nominating or appointing power, as the case may be, the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three, and from the names thus certified the appointment shall be made.

4. A vacancy occurring in any grade of a group of offices above the lowest shall be filled by a competitive examination of applicants from the other grades of that group, and the list of names from which the appointment is to be made shall be prepared and certified as provided in the preceding rule; but if no such applicants are found competent the appointment shall be made upon an examination of all applicants, conducted in accordance with the provisions for admission to the lowest grade.

5. Applicants certified as otherwise qualified for appointment as cashiers of Collectors of Customs, cashiers of Assistant Treasurers, cashiers of Postmasters, Superintendent of Money Order Division in Post-offices, and such other custodians of large sums of money as may hereafter be designated by the Advisory Board, and for whose pecuniary fidelity another officer is responsible, shall, nevertheless, not be appointed except with the approval of such other officer.

6. Postmasters whose annual salary is less than $200 may be appointed upon the written request of applicants, with such evidence of character and fitness as shall be satisfactory to the head of the Department.

7. The appointment of all persons entering the civil service in accordance with these regulations, excepting persons appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Postmasters and persons appointed to any position in a foreign country, shall be made for a probationary term of six months, during which the conduct and capacity of such persons shall be tested; and if at the end of such probationary term satisfactory proofs of their fitness shall have been furnished by the Board of Examiners to the head of the Department in which they shall have been employed during said term, they shall be reappointed.

8. The President will designate three persons in each Department of public service to serve as a Board of Examiners, which, under the supervision of the Advisory Board, and under regulations to be prescribed by it, and at such times and places as it may determine, shall conduct personally or by persons approved by the Advisory Board, all investigations and examinations for admission into said Departments or for promotion therein.

9. Any person who, after long and faithful service in a Department, shall be incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmities for the efficient discharge of the duties of his position, may be appointed by the head of the Department, at his discretion, to a position of less responsibility in the same Department.

10. Nothing in these rules shall prevent the appointment of aliens to positions in the Consular service which, by reason of small compensation, or of other sufficient cause, are in the judgment of the appointing power necessarily so filled; nor the appointment of such persons within the United States as are indispensable to a proper discharge of the duties of certain positions, but who may not be familiar with the English language or legally capable of naturalization.

11. No head of a Department, nor any subordinate officer of the Government, shall, as such officer, authorize or permit, or assist in levying any assessment of money for political purposes, under the form of voluntary contributions, or otherwise, upon any person employed under his control, nor shall any such person pay any money so assessed.

12. The Advisory Board shall at any time recommend to the President such changes in these rules as it may consider necessary to secure the greater efficiency of the civil service.

13. From these rules are excepted the Heads of Departments, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, Assistant Attorney-General and First Assistant Postmaster-General, Solicitor-General, Solicitor of the Treasury, Naval Solicitor, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Examiner of Claims in the State Department, Treasurer of the United States, Register of the Treasury, First and Second Controllers of the Treasury, Judges of the United States Courts, District-Attorneys, private Secretary of the President, Embassadors and other public Ministers, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Director of the Mint, Governors of Territories, Special Commissioners, Special Annual Visiting and Examining Boards, persons appointed to positions without compensation for services, dispatch agents and bearers of dispatches.

Important Arrest of a Bank Swindler.

Yesterday afternoon a man giving his name as GEORGE IRWIN was arrested in Pittsburg, Penn., on a charge of attempting to swindle certain banks by means of altered checks of large amounts. It appears that he and his confederates went recently to the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio, and bought two drafts for over $3,000 on the Nassau Bank of this City. They then opened two accounts with a Pittsburg, Penn., bank, and afterward bought a number of smaller drafts ranging from $20 to $30 each from the Bridgeport bank, and having altered them to bills of from $6,000 to $10,000 each, deposited them in the Pittsburg Bank for collection. Monday the first of these altered drafts reached the Nassau Bank, but the Cashier, Mr. WM. H. ROGERS, suspecting it, telegraphed to Pittsburg to arrest the depositor. Yesterday morning another draft came to the same bank through the same channel, drawn for $4,217 60, but it, too, was suspected, and was not paid, and in the afternoon came the news of the arrest. The bank has knowledge of the existence of another draft of the same kind for $8,000, which is well executed. It is supposed that these parties have swindled the banks of the country to an enormous extent.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Attractions of Lord & Taylor, Arnold, Constable & Co., James McCreery & Co., Kinzey, Altman Brothers & Co., and Others.

Paterfamilias at present is probably considering the amount of greenbacks he can spare his women kind to be invested in dry goods. The TIMES takes pleasure in indicating some of the principal stores. First comes the truly palatial house of LORD & TAYLOR, who have inaugurated the Holiday season by a general reduction of their prices. Conveyed by one of the attendants, we inspected the gay counters where a variety of bright-hued goods lay piled in picturesque confusion. First came the French roll poplins, which have been reduced from $1 25 per yard to 75 cents. These are of wool and silk of all shades, including the London smoke, olive green, and plum colors of various hues. Beside them were Irish poplins, reduced from $2 50 to $2, and of the same shades. The dark colors are very suitable for the morning, and the light for evening dress. On the next range of counters were many bales of velours, reduced from $1 75 to $1 12. These were of every variety of hue, the popular kinds being silver gray, rose centres, mazarine and Alexis blues, and ashes of Egypt. Next to them was the drap d'alma, a new fabric, all wool, just arrived from France, having all the dark shades. French merinoes and cashmeres, the popular stuffs for polonaises on account of their soft clinging nature, were reduced to $1. In the silk department there was a superb collection of gros grains for suits and for evening dress, embracing the most wonderful variety of hues, including new shades of bent Nile, rose de the, and fuschia, the latter being an excessively gorgeous crimson. Of Ottoman Lyons silk there was an equally fine display, and the price had been reduced from $8 to $4 50. In the cheaper silks there was a proportionate reduction, including in these the Lyons fancy striped silks and the foulards. In the lace department we were shown an apparently inexhaustible supply of exquisite kinds, lace covers for parasols from $20 to $60; sleeves of point applique from $24 to $45, barbes of round point embroidered with gold thread for $25, barbes of point de venise from $20 to $60, and handkerchiefs of the most beautiful styles at apparently any price upward from $2 as a starting point.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

A special invoice of novelties suitable for holiday presents has been opened by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., corner of Broadway and Nineteenth-street. Among them we find point lace shawls, flounces and handkerchiefs, point duchesse flounces and trimmings, black Chantilly lace pointes, fichus, capes, sashes and parasols, some choice made-up Valenciennes sets, and some richly-embroidered initial handkerchiefs. Some 2,000 Paris embroidered sets are offered at half the cost of importation. In the glove department we were shown some of "Chasson's" celebrated make, and a fine assortment of castor, dog-skin, undressed kid, Grecian calf, seal skin and otter fur gloves at extremely low prices. Umbrellas, too, of all styles and prices, of French, English and home manufacture, with paragon frames and plain, ivory and cornelian handles, are to be found at this establishment. The prices of these very useful articles have been marked down, and some rare bargains are offered. Besides the above-mentioned goods, which are specially suitable for Holiday presents, an immense assortment of velvets, silks and delaines, with all the articles usually found in a first-class dry-goods establishment, may be had here.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

The old-established firm of UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway, have received a large invoice of neck-ties, scarfs, &c., from London and Paris. They are of the newest styles and colors, and are such as are now worn by the fashionables of the Boulevards and the Regent's Park and Bond-street. At this establishment is also to be found an immense assortment of underclothing, in silk and merino, hosiery, robes de chambre, house coats and handkerchiefs. The reputation of the house of UNION ADAMS & CO. is established, and those who purchase there may be sure of the quality of the goods obtained.

McCREERY & CO.

At JAMES MCCREERY & CO'S., corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, some novelties in silks for evening dress are shown, with some choice camel's hair shawls and scarfs in recherché designs. Five thousand dress patterns of plain and fancy goods have just been opened at 20 cents per yard and upward. In the prices of laces of all kinds, and especially of lace shawls, a great reduction has been made by the firm. Great bargains are offered in laces. An elegant assortment of real Valenciennes sets at $3 75, $4 50, $6 to $10, and handkerchiefs from $3 to $25. Real point lace sets, from $10 to $14. Real point applique sets at $4, $6 50 to $20, in elegant Paris-made fancy boxes, suitable for Christmas presents. Black thread barbes, coiffures, &c., from auction, at very low prices. Real Chantilly shawls, $120, worth $175, and $135, worth $200. Real point applique shawls, $100, worth $150; $225, worth $300. Real point lace shawls, from $200 to $1,000. Real point flounces, $45 to $65 per yard, worth $60 to $100. Real point applique flounces, $15 to $30 per yard, worth $15 to $50. Also, an elegant assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's scarfs, cravats, bows, gloves, umbrellas, &c., &c., &c. Gents' dressing-robes, house coats, dressing-cases, fancy glove and handkerchief boxes, &c.

RIDLEY'S.

RIDLEY'S grand store on Grand-street and Allen-street is considered the great east side establishment, and is a wonderfully cheap place for velvets, ribbons and millinery goods. Many a belle buys things at RIDLEY'S who pretends to ignore the very whereabouts of Grand-street. Cheap throughout the year, it is now more than ever so, everything having been marked down to the smallest possible profit. Besides the usual millinery goods, Santa Claus has taken up his quarters here at RIDLEY'S, and is giving away for the merest trifle presents for children of the most tempting kind.

KINZEY'S.

At KINZEY'S, No. 691 Broadway, there is a tremendous rush of ladies to purchase bargains suitable for the Holidays. There is here a superb assortment of fancy goods, especially of that kind of jewelry which ladies do not consider mock, but only French gilt. Of these the bracelets, sets, crosses, lockets, necklaces, &c., are beautiful in finish, and often strikingly beautiful in design. The combs and head-dresses of this kind are extremely varied, and suitable for every style of beauty. The worsted embroidery-work, suitable for slippers, suspenders, cushions, brackets, &c., is apparently inexhaustible, and the most exacting shopper will inevitably here find something that will completely answer.

ALTMAN BROS.

At ALTMAN BROTHERS & CO., Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, a late importation of Fall and Winter goods, specially adapted for the Holidays, has just been opened. Special attention is called by this firm to their ladies' costume department, comprising evening dresses, walking suits, sacques, cloaks and double capes. Ladies who desire to make presents to their friends of the other sex will find here some very beautiful smoking jackets and morning wrappers, and gentlemen who desire to please their lady friends can purchase for them a dozen of embroidered handkerchiefs, which are put up in very pretty boxes, and are offered at low prices.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.

For millinery goods, laces, embroideries, and dress trimmings, our readers cannot do better than go to JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 East Fourteenth-street. Here they will find a splendid assortment of Hamburg goods, tarletans, organdies, German embroideries, passementeries, guipure laces, lace barbes, &c., silk fringes, ostrich feathers, and the pretty and fashionable initial handkerchief. This firm also offers, at a large reduction in price, several hundred pieces of velvets of new shades, felt and velvet hats, trimmed bonnets, French flowers, &c., &c.

JACKSON'S.

For black alpacas, in immense variety, at 35 cents per yard and upward, being below the present gold cost of importation, our readers should visit JACKSON'S, corner of Broadway and Waverley-place.

BENNETT WILLIAMS'.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway, offers a large assortment of laces, collars, sets, handkerchiefs, barbes, coiffures, capes, &c., bought at the recent auction sales at 25 per cent. below market prices. Mr. WILLIAMS' stock is well worthy of inspection.

PEYTON'S.

Ladies in search of useful Holiday presents will do well to visit W. K. PEYTON, at his fine store, No. 272 Bowery. There is a magnificent stock of ready-made ladies' suits, manufactured expressly for this merry-making season, out of the finest materials and in the very best styles. There is a superb stock of dry goods, all marked down to suit the times.

OTHER STORES.

FORD'S store is No. 311 Sixth-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Here they make a specialty of ladies' scarfs and bows, and display an assortment perfectly dazzling in its bright array of blended colors. Many of the very finest, including the fine Windsor scarfs, are manufactured on the premises, from silk of their own importation.

EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion is situated at No. 287 Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, and there are crowds of worshipers around the shrine. Here there is an immense stock of elegantly trimmed hats and bonnets, of feathers, flowers, ribbons, velvets and velveteens, which have been greatly reduced in price. Special attention should be paid to the selections of real guipure laces, silk gimps and passementerie; also to the bargains offered in undergarments, to the dainty hosiery, the exquisitely got-up corsets, and the fine lace goods.

One door below Bleecker-street, in the Bowery, at Nos. 312 and 314, is the splendid store of BRADBURY BROTHERS, who offer great inducements to purchasers of dry goods, adapted to the Holiday season. They have all kinds of dress goods, and a large stock of ladies' furs and fur trimmings.

A very fine display of toys and fancy goods can be seen at MEARES', Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. The lava goods, bronze articles, odor caskets, &c., are extremely choice. In silks and dress goods, in house-keeping and domestic articles, in millinery goods and hosiery, also in ladies' and children's furs, the greatest inducements are being offered.

Very fine Holiday gifts can be purchased by visitors to the fine establishment of FRIEND, No. 649 Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. Prices have been reduced here to an extremely low figure, and very pretty things can be had for a quarter. There are dolls at all prices, handkerchief-boxes for twenty-two cents, fine thermometers for a dollar, card-boxes for fifty cents, perfume cases for a dollar, and other fancy goods in the same proportion.

STERN BROTHERS, of No. 367 Sixth-avenue, are doing this week an enormous business. They have marked down their stock at very low rates, and as they make a specialty of lace, ladies who want bargains in that line cannot do better than visit them. Their real point and point applique collars, their barbs and lace handkerchiefs, and their collars and sleeves are not only of fine quality, but of great variety, so that a lady has ample choice.

Santa Claus and KOCH are in partnership at KOCH'S store, No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker. The exhibition of dry goods and fancy articles is very tempting, and the store has been so beautifully decorated that it is a pleasure to visit it.

At O'NEILL'S, Nos. 327 and 329 Sixth-avenue, we find prices marked down considerably. An assortment in endless variety is offered here of ladies' scarfs and ties, feathers, kid gloves, ribbons, sashes, trimming velvets, lace collars, velvet hats, bonnets, handkerchiefs, &c. The prices too are much lower than the same articles can be obtained for on Broadway.

For ribbons and neck-ties of all kinds, purchasers should visit MORRISON'S, No. 327 Broadway. Here an assortment is in view that is almost bewildering in its profusion. This firm sell both at wholesale and retail.

At BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 Broadway, under the St. James Hotel, we find an immense assortment of ties, scarfs, bows, Roman sashes, slippers, gimps and fringes, kid gloves, lace collars, flutings, ruffings, French corsets, corset-covers, and innumerable other articles in the way of ladies' clothing.

MRS. GAYNOR, No. 824 Broadway, offers all the latest Parisian novelties in French hair-cloth skirts, tournours, trains, demi-trains and reception skirts. MRS. GAYNOR makes corsets a specialty.

At WILSON & GREIG'S, No. 771 Broadway, will be found some extraordinary bargains in cloaks of velvet, cloth, Astrakan and seal. Infant's wardrobes complete with every article, dinner and evening dresses, mourning goods, cashmere polonaises, and a line of superb black silks are also offered. Fancy boxes, very suitable for Holiday presents, can be obtained here at about one-half the original cost.

MILLER & GRANT, of No. 879 Broadway, offer an immense assortment of rich laces for holiday presents. Their point-lace shawls are of surpassing beauty, and are marked at two-thirds the actual value.

G. RICHMOND & CO., No. 769 Broadway, have just received all the latest novelties in laces, embroideries, dress trimmings and millinery goods; also, a full line of corded velvets and black silk velvets, for dress trimmings and millinery purposes.

An entire new stock of family linens, furniture coverings in silk and worsted, lace curtains, wood and gilt cornices, French cretonnes and hosiery, is open for inspection at the new store of MCGIBBON & CO., No. 173 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., No. 900 Broadway, who are now closing out their Winter stock, offer bargains in cloaks, laces, embroideries, gloves, handkerchiefs, infant's caps, evening dresses, misses' tunics, &c.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, of No. 737 Broadway, has made an immense reduction in the prices of gros grain, fancy trimmings and sash ribbons; also, in velvets, laces, embroideries, small wares and toilet articles.

In collars, WARD, of No. 387 Broadway and Union-square, offers an immense assortment. Among them we notice the "Russian Prince," "Lord Lorne," "Argosy," and many others. The Argosy cloth-face collar, which has been recently introduced, is made in ten different styles, and is sold at the same price as paper goods.

The Small-Pox—The Disease Extending Rapidly.

The small-pox is extending rapidly in almost all sections of the city, and no district is free from it, persons being taken with it who are in well-regulated hospitals in the city. In some cases the disease has been traced to the Sixteenth Ward and to other localities, but in a great many instances the origin cannot be traced at all. On Sunday, ten patients were removed to the Small-pox Hospital, at Flatbush, and twenty were left at their residences. Dr. COCHRAN, the Health Officer, permits patients to remain in their own homes, when their friends are able and willing to care for them, and no forcible removal to the county institution is in any case attempted. Yesterday four patients were removed to the Small-pox Hospital. Dr. CARNOCHAN is doing all in his power to prevent the spread of the disease, but without material aid he is comparatively powerless. He has already set four men at work on his own responsibility, vaccinating and disinfecting certain localities, and he now asks the co-operation of the Health Committee of the Board of Aldermen. He desires that money shall be appropriated by the Common Council for the thorough cleansing of the city and for the employment of a sufficient number of physicians to vaccinate all who are too poor to procure that service for themselves. The report for the last week shows that there were no vaccinations by the Health authorities. Vaccine matter has almost run out, and something must be done to procure a fresh supply. The Common Council did nothing yesterday for the reason that a resolution for the appropriation of money had not been agreed upon by the Committee. Delays such as these are dangerous.

The Small-pox Hospital at Flatbush is represented to be a model of neatness, and under the care of Dr. SCHENCK patients have the best of attention and nursing. It is hoped that the authorities will no longer delay action in so important a matter as this, and that, if necessary, a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be called this week.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CLAIM.

A Card from the Judge.

CITY JUDGE'S CHAMBERS,
No. 32 NASSAU-ST., Dec. 19.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the columns of your paper of Dec. 19, I read an editorial headed "An Item for the Investigation of the Grand Jury," in which you say there was a claim of $5,500, audited by the Board of Audit, and awarded to me for legal services while Assistant District-Attorney in the years 1865 to 1868. This is unquestionably true.

I will now detail all the facts and circumstances regarding the payment of this claim.

During my Assistant District-Attorneyship, Mr. HALL was District-Attorney and Mr. ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS Assistant District-Attorney.

While Mr. HUTCHINGS and myself were Assistant District-Attorneys, he suggested to me that as all our time was devoted entirely to the duties of the office, he thought that on that ground our salary should be increased, the salary being then a much lower sum than it is now—for the first two years and a half $3,500 and for the balance of the time $5,000 instead of $10,000 per annum as at present. I concurred in Mr. HUTCHINGS' suggestion. He then said he would make application to the Legislature for us both for an increase of salary equal to an amount of $5,500 for the three years service as Assistant District-Attorneys. The tax levy passed by the Legislature countenanced Mr. HUTCHINGS' claim of $5,500, and my name was utterly ignored. Conscientiously believing that my services, rendered while Assistant District-Attorney, were at least fully equal to those rendered by Mr. HUTCHINGS, I at once spoke to him about it, and also to Mr. HALL, who was then District-Attorney.

Mr. HUTCHINGS expressed regret and astonishment that the Legislature had not also recognized my claim for an increase of salary as it had his; and I then and there, in the most expressed terms, understood from Mr. HUTCHINGS and Mr. HALL that they would see that my claim was duly presented to the Board of Supervisors. I then let the matter rest. I finally understood from Mr. HUTCHINGS that the claim had been presented to and passed by the Board of Supervisors, and that it would, consequently, be paid. Shortly after this information I received the warrant for $5,500, which I believed, and do believe, under the circumstances above set forth, was, and is, a legal and legitimate payment, paid in a lawful and honest manner. Feeling in my own heart and conscience that in this transaction I in no sense or manner acted fraudulently, I desire that the Grand Jury at once fully investigate this matter without fear or favor, believing that if they will do so, my honor will be promptly and speedily vindicated.

I furthermore say, that on the 1st day of January, 1865, I entered the District-Attorney's office, remaining there until Dec. 31, 1868; and that on Jan. 1, 1869, I took the oath of office as City Judge of the City of New-York, which position I have the honor this day to hold. My official life has extended over a period of nearly seven years, and as this is the very first aspersion cast upon my official integrity, I now ask, desire and challenge any and all persons whomsoever who charge me with any official wrong, to come forward and lay it before the Grand Jury, now in session, in order that the same may be fully, fairly and at once investigated.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, City Judge.

Some Questions for Judge Bedford's Grand Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your editorial of this morning, Judge BEDFORD has caused witnesses to be subpoenaed before his Grand Jury to-morrow morning, for the purpose of getting his little bill of $5,500 and himself whitewashed. Will some reformer on the Grand Jury ask the witnesses the following questions, and insist on Mayor HALL and Judge BEDFORD answering them:

First—Was the "little" bill of $5,500 ever passed and allowed by the Board of Supervisors—and if so, when, and where is the record of it?

Second—Did not Judge BEDFORD worry and annoy the "Board of Audit" to allow his little bill, and if so, did he not know said Board had no authority to do so, and that its payment to and receipt by him was illegal, i. e. a misdemeanor?

Third—Did not his friend, Mr. HALL, urge the payment in the Board of Audit; and did not HALL pronounce it all right?

Fourth—Is not BEDFORD'S Grand Jury protecting HALL at the instigation of BEDFORD, who is now reciprocating HALL'S audit favor?

Fifth—Is not BEDFORD liable, (as Mr. O'CONOR may perhaps claim,) to refund this little $5,500 to the people of the State of New-York.

CERBERUS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1871.

Judge Bedford Eulogizes a Friend.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very able article in your paper this morning concerning a claim of extra allowance granted Judge BEDFORD by the "interim Board," brings to my mind a certain occurrence at the Blossom Club, last Winter, that may throw some light on the transaction to which your article has reference. Soon after the death of Mr. WATSON, the late Auditor, Judge BEDFORD, desiring to deliver an eulogy upon the virtues of the deceased, permission was granted, and the Judge, in the presence of a large number of the members among other things, said: "No man had known Mr. WATSON while living, better than he did, and he stood in the midst of his associates to attest better than any one living, his many virtues and high qualifications that endeared him to a large circle of friends that would cling to his memory and ever cherish and emulate the higher examples of his well-spent life; he has gone from among us, and I consider it a high privilege to stand here as his personal and intimate friend while living, and while dead to mingle my tears freely with yours over the grave of our departed and worthy associate."

The above is true, and you are at liberty to use it if you think proper.

JAMES W. BOYLE, Blossom Club.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1871.

A Tribute to Dr. Higbee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rev. Dr. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, whose death a few days since was mentioned in the TIMES, had been a man of mark in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. His death will not be felt so much at the present time as it would otherwise be, from the fact that he had been for some years past in feeble health, and not in the habit of preaching often. In his prime, however, he occupied a large space among the clergy of his Church. He was a man of great natural powers, and habitually a vigorous and profound thinker. His mind was one of scope and vigor, distinguished particularly for breadth and comprehensiveness of view. To his natural powers were added high training in his profession, and much general intellectual culture.

For thirty-five years he was a resident of this City, connected as one of the rectors with Trinity Parish, and in the days of his health and strength was a man of much power in the pulpit, in the convention, and wherever called on to exert himself. Ready and able in debate, he exerted a potent influence in convention by compact and vigorous reasoning, varied and extensive learning, and sound views on the subjects that came up for consideration there, not less than by rich and elevated style of diction, and a refined, thrilling and persuasive eloquence for which he was always distinguished among his contemporaries.

Always devout in his feelings, he had great influence over those whom he addressed on devotional subjects. Kind and sympathetic to all, and charitable in his estimate of others and their opinions, he commanded the sympathies and kindly esteem of others in a remarkable degree.

He was a man of strong convictions and positive in his opinion, but modest in the extreme in asserting and maintaining them, deferring to those about him in a manner that suggested delicate regard for the feelings of others as well as modesty in estimating his own powers and rights.

Great as he was in public and professional life, he was equally distinguished in the social and domestic circle. It was there that the geniality of his disposition, his affectionate regard for his family and friends, made him the admired and beloved of all who were related to him by ties of kindred or friendship. To them the loss of him will be irreparable. His affections were strong and abiding, and he clung to numerous friends to whom he was attached through a large part of his life felt and will ever feel. A careful student and full of information on general current topics, his conversation was always instructive as it was entertaining, while his genial friendly nature and fondness for the interchange of kindly acts and sentiments made him the most acceptable of companions as well as the truest and most unselfish of friends. None will miss him more than the unfortunate and needy, whether of high or low degree, for to them he gave, not material aid alone, but tender treatment, kind consideration and generous sympathy at all times.

C. A. P.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Affairs in Havana—Government Victories—Thanks to the Volunteers—Suppression of Gambling-Houses—Progress of the Contest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1871.

The reaction has fairly set in; but all the arts of the Government, although tending to restore confidence among the respectable classes, combined with all the real and unreal repentance of the Spaniards, can never efface the recollection of the 26th of November, or make the people forget that horrid execution of the eight boys. Two battles have been fought by the Government against the Volunteers' influence, and both have been won. One is of importance in a military point of view, and tends to the partial security of the Spanish authorities, in case the Volunteers should at some day take it into their heads to demand the lives of some obnoxious official. The first battle was gained by employing diplomacy, and VALMASEDA has shown himself to be a more intelligent man than people gave him credit for being. The Volunteers have been guarding the Morro Castle, Forts Cabaña and Principe and Atares Castle for over two years, and their great patriotism in leaving their work once in eight days and doing guard-duty has been lauded to the skies by the Havana Press. Such deeds were never heard of, and the Press never wearied in referring to them, without once mentioning that the Volunteers, nearly all of whom are business men or working people, were those principally interested in so behaving in order to protect themselves, their country and their interests. Of course, they had to leave their work for one day out of every seven or eight, and the wealthier classes assisted in maintaining the poorer among the Volunteers by subscribing liberally to pay for their food while on guard. This latter proceeding has been the pretext for discontinuing the service, and VALMASEDA, while thanking the Volunteers for their services for over two years, relieves them of the burden, strengthens his own position and acknowledges that he has only sick men on hand to do duty. This will be seen from the official order, for the impression he tries to convey, that he has soldiers enough, is not to be made by such humbug.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF HAVANA.—Order dated Dec. 11, 1871.—The Captain-General has communicated the following, under date of 10th inst.:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The General Subinspector of Volunteers having shown the impossibility of the Volunteer corps continuing the service of the forts in this city, owing to attendant expenses, and it not appearing just that they should again be compelled to make heavy disbursements for this and other services, I have deemed it fit, to give your Excellency orders that from the day after to-morrow (Dec. 12) the Principe, Morro, Cabaña and Atares Forts be guarded as follows: In the Principe Fort will be posted a body of convalescents from the military hospitals here, whose force will not be less than 120 men. The Morro will also be guarded by 120 men, selected from among the convalescents of the military hospital. Forty men will daily be on duty. The Military Administration will take care that the forces of these two forts be cared for and rationed according to their classification, the necessary materials being supplied for bettering the men's health. All recruits will be sent to the Cabaña, where the commander will have full charge of them. Therefore, from to-morrow, at 12, the regular troops of the army will guard the above forts, the Volunteers, however, still doing duty and patrol duty at other points, as hitherto. (Signed,) CRESPO.

The second battle, with a victory for the authorities, has been fought and won under the leadership Gov. MORENO, who has taken affective measures to close the almost public gambling-houses existing in all portions of the city. He went in person to the Hevia Coffee-house, long noted as a resort for gamblers, saw forty men at play, and was informed that he could play with safety, as everything was all right with the Police Celador. The Governor was not known to any present, and when he informed them who he was, the excitement was intense. Instead of ordering the case before the Courts, where the gamblers would have gotten off with a fine of $5 or $10 each, he closed the house, stating that it was his intention to ruin the proprietors of all establishments where gambling was carried on. Gambling has stopped at the Louvre Coffee-house, where Americans are plucked, and the semi-aristocratic Habanero Club hears no longer the crisp sound of bank-notes and the chinkling of doubloons.

THE WAR.

The surrendered insurgent, Col. PEDRO URQUIZA, the model of a rascal, has received arms and equipments from Brigadier CRUSPEDIA, and has gone into the field to hunt up and kill his countrymen and companions, who, like him, defended the Cuban cause. As usual, also, he has issued a proclamation, urging his friends and relatives to abandon the Cuban cause, to come in and embrace their Spanish brethren, and to fight under the Spanish flag. These surrendered insurgents are always writing such proclamations, and like the fox who lost his tale in the trap, are always advising the rest to do likewise. The Spanish Sergeants gave URQUIZA'S officers a dinner, and a colored ball was organized to give URQUIZA'S men an opportunity to dance with those of their own color.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Something of importance is occurring at Santiago de Cuba, Brig.-Gen. CAMPOS and Col. HERRERA having left there on the 10th, and being expected here today, to confer with the Captain-General. Some believe that a row between Gens. PALANIA and CAMPOS had occurred, but I think the matter must relate to money questions and to the purchase of some insurgent leaders, to get these out of the way....The plantations have begun grinding almost throughout the island, and the yield of the sugar-cane is very satisfactory.

QUASIMODO.

Criminals Sentenced by Judge Ingraham.

The following criminals were disposed of in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM, yesterday: JULIUS FABER, false pretenses, one year and six months in State Prison; CHARLES E. STROTTER, grand larceny, two years and six months in State Prison; EDWARD O'MALLY, attempt at burglary, one year in State Prison. During the trial of O'MALLY, a letter certifying to his good character was presented in evidence from "HANK" SMITH, Police Commissioner. The prisoner was asked if he knew Mr. SMITH, and he replied, "No, but Mr. SMITH knows my sister."

How the Ocean Bank Gave Credit.

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, which failed yesterday, was a correspondent of the Ocean Bank for some time past. Among the entries found on the books of the Ocean Bank was an item dated Nov. 8, 1871, of a specie loan of $50,000 to the Philadelphia Bank. All that represented this sum was an envelope inscribed "not to be drawn against," and to this the Clearing-house Committee added the further remark, "no security," after coming across it in the course of their investigation. It is inferred that the Ocean Bank consented to this imaginary credit to the Philadelphia institution in order to swell the nominal reserves of the latter.

City Financial Affairs.

The sum of $38,500 was disbursed to the "large pipe" men by Mr. CADY, yesterday. The City and County deposits are being gradually transferred to the Park Bank.

Expense of the Boston Ball in Honor of the Grand Duke.

Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD and SAMUEL E. SAWYER, the Committee appointed to audit the bills for the expenses of the ball in honor of the Grand Duke, on Friday, Dec. 8, at the Boston Theatre, have reported the whole expenses to be $14,678 58; whole amount yielded by sale of tickets, $8,350; proceeds from promenade concert, $566 27; total receipts, $8,916 29; deficiency, $5,762 31. The aggregate amount of guarantee fund was $11,600, and the Committee have assessed the subscribers to the fund to the amount of fifty per cent. of their subscriptions.

ERIE'S LAST FAILURE.

Fisk and Gould's Pretended Ownership of a Portion of the Heath and Raphael Certificates—Another Glimpse of their Railway Transactions—Adverse Opinion by Judge Blatchford.

When FISK and GOULD found not long ago that they could no longer hold the English bondholders' certificates in the Erie Railway, which they had originally got control of through the State Courts, and that the shares which they had seized were about to go into the possession of their rightful custodians, they rushed into Court with a new petition, claiming a portion of the certificates under litigation as their own personal property. How much proof they had as to their right of the stock is shown by the following decision given yesterday by Judge BLATCHFORD, before whom the petition was brought. The effect of the decision will be to restore the entire lot of seized certificates to Messrs. HEATH and RAPHAEL forthwith, unless the Erie counsel endeavor to delay the result by interposing further legal objections. The following is the decision verbatim:

BLATCHFORD, J.—The substance of the allegations of the petition of JAY GOULD, now presented to the Court, is that there were put into the hands of the defendants, HEATH and RAPHAEL, by the owners thereof, certificates for and representing shares of stock in the Erie Railway Company, amounting to over 200,000 shares; that such certificates, when so put into their hands, were each of them accompanied by a power of attorney, to transfer the same signed in blank by the holder on the back of the certificate, with permission to such defendants to stamp their names in such blank power of attorney, thereby conferring upon them power to cause the shares represented by such certificate to be transferred on the books of the corporation to the name of them, thus giving them full power and authority over the stock to the same extent as though they were bona-fide owners and holders thereof; that thereupon the defendants caused their names to be stamped in the blank powers of attorney, so executed, authorizing them to cause the stock to be transferred on the transfer-books of the Company to the names of them or their nominees; that for the stock so received, the defendants caused to be delivered to the stockholders, in exchange for each certificate of stock received, a receipt in substance as follows:

No. —— Received of ———— certificates for ———— shares in the Erie Railway Company, to be forwarded to America for registration in the names of Messrs. ROBERT AMADEUS HEATH and HENRY LEWIS RAPHAEL.

That all the stock so received was stamped with the names of the said HEATH and RAPHAEL in the power of attorney so signed in blank, thereby empowering them to cause said stock to be transferred upon the books of the corporation to their own names; that such receipts do not represent, and were not intended to represent, any particular certificates of stock, or class of such certificates, and do not designate any of such certificates to which the holders of such certificates are entitled, but, on the contrary, entitle the holders thereof to demand any portion of the certificates held by the defendants without any discrimination; that the petitioner is the holder and owner of 12,735 shares of the stock of the Company, the certificates or evidence whereof, issued by the Company, have been so delivered to the defendants, with a blank power of attorney for a transfer thereof, signed on the back thereof, with the names of the said HEATH and RAPHAEL stamped thereon; that the only evidence the petitioner has of his ownership of such certificates is a quantity of such receipts in said form, the number of each receipt, and the quantity of shares represented by it being set forth, the receipts being 124 in number; that 60,000 shares or over of the stock of the Company, with said blank powers of attorney indorsed thereon, and with the names of HEATH and RAPHAEL stamped thereon, have been presented at the office of the Company, with the request that the same be transferred to the names of the said HEATH and RAPHAEL, and the Company, under the orders of this Court, herein has to a great extent caused such shares to be put in condition to be transferred to the names of said HEATH and RAPHAEL, and is diligently engaged in completing such transfer; that the certificates representing the shares of the stock of the Company owned by the petitioner and represented by such receipts now held by him are a part of and among such certificates so delivered to HEATH and RAPHAEL with such blank powers of attorney indorsed thereon, and which have been stamped with the stamp of HEATH and RAPHAEL in the blank power of attorney, and are either a part of such 60,000 shares, or of the residue not embraced therein; that the petitioner has no means of identifying such certificates, his only evidence of ownership thereof being the receipts he holds for the same, in the form before mentioned; that the petitioner is unwilling that the stock owned by him, or the certificates representing the same, should be held by or in the names of said HEATH and RAPHAEL, or any of their nominees; that said HEATH and RAPHAEL acquired no title to or interest in said stock, by virtue of said receipts, or any right to hold the same; and that no trust was created for any purpose by which said stock can be held by said HEATH and RAPHAEL as against the owners thereof, nor were such receipts intended by such owners to create in said HEATH and RAPHAEL any right, title or interest therein, either in trust or otherwise. The prayer of the petition is, that this Court will cause proof to be taken of the title of the petitioner to the said shares of stock and certificates, and that the same to the extent of the receipts held by him may be delivered to him, and that in the meantime the delivery of such shares and certificates to said HEATH and RAPHAEL, or any other person, to the extent above claimed by the petitioner, may be suspended, until the title of the petitioner thereto shall be adjudged by this Court.

In answer to this petition, it is shown, by affidavit, that the receipts referred to in the petition are not specially for parts of the 60,056 shares of stock involved in this suit, but are for portions of a much larger quantity of stock delivered over to said HEATH and RAPHAEL for registration in their names, the 60,056 shares forming part of the entire larger quantity; that the transfer to said HEATH and RAPHAEL, or registration in their names of the said stock other than said 60,056 shares, has been hitherto prevented by the refusal of the Company to permit such transfers; that at present any attempt of said HEATH and RAPHAEL to effect such transfer is practically enjoined by an order of receivership granted by the Supreme Court of New-York, by the terms of which any such stock, upon being presented for transfer or registration, is to be forthwith taken into the possession of a receiver; that, by the terms of the arrangement by which the stock was delivered by its owners to HEATH and RAPHAEL for registration and such receipts were issued therefor, the delivery of the new stock certificates to the owners, after the making of such transfer and registration in the names of HEATH and RAPHAEL, was to be made not in this country but in London; that information has been received from the person who signed the receipts; that there is reason to believe that spurious and forged documents purporting to be such receipts for shares delivered for registration have been put in circulation and are outstanding; that if this Court should undertake to entertain jurisdiction in respect of the obligations of HEATH and RAPHAEL under such receipts, and to compel delivery of the stock called for by the receipts to be made in this country to the holders of the receipts, instead of requiring it to be done in London according to the arrangement under which the stock was received for registration, there is not believed to be any safe basis here upon which the agents or attorneys of HEATH and RAPHAEL can know, or decide as to whether receipts which may be presented here are genuine or not, nor as to the genuineness or validity of the title by indorsement or otherwise, under which the parties now holding such receipts may claim to have become assignees of the rights of the persons to whom the receipts were originally given; that the said stock, other than the 60,056 shares, the transfer of which to the names of HEATH and RAPHAEL has been and is thus prevented, is very large in amount, embracing many thousands of shares, a large amount of such stock having been sent back to England after the seizure of the 60,056 shares; and that the practical negotiability of the stock certificates therefor has been destroyed, because of the fact that when such stock was sent to the United States for transfer and registration, the names of HEATH and RAPHAEL were inserted as transferees, in the powers of attorney indorsed on the certificates, so that delivery of such stock can no longer be made to a purchaser by giving to him the certificate with a blank power of attorney for transfer. In July last, when this suit was before me in one of its phases, the question was discussed as to the propriety of allowing the real owner of stock represented by HEATH and RAPHAEL to claim it at the hands of this Court, while it is in the custody of this Court. I then remarked: "When such stock shall have been placed in proper condition for its restoration to HEATH and RAPHAEL, if, then, any person claiming any of the stock through evidence of title issued by HEATH and RAPHAEL shall apply to this Court to have his rights in the premises awarded to him out of the res in Court, the application will be considered and disposed of." It is quite apparent that the claim of the petitioner to have delivered to him certificates of stock to the extent of 12,735 shares out of the entire 60,056 shares, but no particular 12,735 shares, cannot be allowed. By the transaction of putting the certificates for the shares into the hands of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the owners thereof merely appointed HEATH and RAPHAEL their agents to have such stock transferred to and registered in the names of such agents. Such agency was not a power coupled with an interest, but was a power revocable at the will of its grantor. The petitioner, claiming to stand in the place of original grantees of such powers, (for he does not allege that he was an original depositor of certificates,) claims to revoke such powers. But he can revoke them only in respect to the identical certificates which such original grantors put into the hands of HEATH and RAPHAEL, or in respect to certificates representing in direct replacement and succession such original certificates, and not in respect to certificates which were not put into the hands of HEATH and RAPHAEL by grantors of powers, to whom receipts were issued which the petitioner claims to own. He explicitly states, in his petition, that the certificates represented by the receipts which he owns are either a part of the 60,056 shares or are a part of the remainder not included in the 60,056 shares, and that he has no means of identifying such certificates. It is true that the petition states that such receipts do not represent, and were not intended to represent, any particular certificates of stock, and do not designate any of such certificates to which the holders thereof are entitled, but entitle the holders to demand and receive any portion of the certificates of stock held by HEATH and RAPHAEL without discrimination. The receipts do not specify or identify, by numbers or otherwise, the particular certificates received, and do not on their faces represent any particular certificates, or designate the certificates received as being the certificates to which the holders of the receipts are entitled. But it by no means follows that the receipts do not in fact represent any particular certificates, or that they entitle the holders thereof to demand and receive any portion of the certificates held by HEATH and RAPHAEL without discrimination. Each receipt bears a number. It is to be supposed that by such numbers, or otherwise, the particular certificates which each grantor of a power placed in the hands of HEATH and RAPHAEL can be identified. Whether this be so or not, any person who can identify the certificates he deposited is entitled to call upon HEATH and RAPHAEL to respond in respect of such particular certificates, and to claim that no one else shall call upon them to respond in respect of the same certificates. This view becomes important in connection with the fact that HEATH and RAPHAEL hold, under like powers, certificates for a very large number of shares, besides the 60,056 shares. Such other shares have not yet been transferred to, or registered in, the names of HEATH and RAPHAEL. This has happened, as appears, through no fault of HEATH and RAPHAEL. There is no justice in allowing the petitioner to claim and receive the 12,735 shares in preference to other depositors who are not parties in Court. For aught that appears, it may very well be that such other depositors deposited all the certificates representing the particular 60,056 shares now in the hands of this Court. The petitioner does not assert that any person under whom he claims title to the receipts, deposited any of such certificates, nor does he assert that such certificates were not all of them deposited by persons to whom the receipts which he claims to own were not issued.

This Court can, out of the 60,056 shares which are in its custody, deliver certificates for shares to no other person than HEATH and RAPHAEL, on a petition of this character, in this suit, unless such person shows himself affirmatively to be the depositor, or the assignee of the depositor, of particular certificates, which have been replaced by and are directly represented by particular certificates forming part of such 60,056 shares. I do not dwell upon any of the other views taken in the affidavit presented in opposition to the petition or urged on the hearing, or express any opinion in regard to them, as the grounds on which I have above put my decision are sufficient to dispose of the present application. In connection with the suggestion as to spurious receipts, I observe in the list of receipts furnished by the petitioner, as owned by him, there are, of receipts numbered 15, 18, 50, 191, 329, 438, 460, 512 and 606, two each; of receipts numbered 281, 436 and 475, three each, and of receipt numbered 340, four. These 21 receipts cover 3,700 shares. In the cases of Nos. 15, 329, 460 and 512 the same number of shares is represented by each of the two receipts of the same number. In the cases of Nos. 18, 50, 191, 438 and 606, a different number of shares is represented by each of the two receipts of the same number. In the cases of Nos. 436 and 475, the same number of shares is represented by each of two of the receipts of the same number, and a different number of shares is represented by the remaining one of the three. In the case of No. 281, a different number of shares is represented by each of the three receipts of the same number. In the case of No. 340, the same number of shares is represented by each of two of the four receipts of the same number, and a different number of shares is represented by each of the other two of such four receipts, each of such latter two representing, also, a different number of shares from the other one of such latter two. I allude to these circumstances only for the purpose of saying that the field of inquiry which they indicate, as a necessary one, is one which ought not to be entered upon by a tribunal which has before it only a portion of the entire number of shares covered by the transactions with HEATH and RAPHAEL, and only a controversy respecting a portion of such entire number, and which has no jurisdiction in this suit to affect the rights of those who are not before it.

The prayer of the petition is denied, and the order for the suspension of the delivery to HEATH and RAPHAEL of the 12,735 shares is vacated.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and WILLIAM A. BEACH for the petitioner; WILLIAM M. EVARTS and CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD for HEATH and RAPHAEL.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Appointment of James Shevlin as Keeper of the Penitentiary.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed JAMES SHEVLIN Keeper of the Penitentiary. The "cards" were all packed by the "Boss," who was on hand to see that they were played right. After the Board was called to order, and the payment of a few bills had been directed, Supervisor JOHNSON stated that he understood that attempts had been made to bribe members, and that $500 had been offered for one vote. A motion to adjourn was then made, and lost by a vote of 12 to 13. The Mayor thought that the mere fact of charges of bribery having been preferred ought to be sufficient to induce a postponement of the matter until the next meeting. The inference that somebody was bribed was plain. The motion to postpone the order of business was lost, and the Board went into an election for Keeper of the Penitentiary, which resulted in the election of JAMES SHEVLIN, he receiving thirteen votes, RICHARD J. NEWMAN six, MARK FRANOR five, and TIMOTHY DESMOND one. The applause with which the result was received caused a suspension of further business, and the Board adjourned to revel in the triumph of the "Boss."

JAMES SHEVLIN is the son-in-law of the "Boss'" first cousin; is District Engineer of the Fire Department at a salary of $1,500 per annum; was formerly contractor for cleaning the Fifth Ward, and he served in the navy with considerable credit during the war. He was one of the crew of the *Congress*, and stuck to that ship until she was sunk by the *Merrimac*, in the early years of the rebellion.

Interesting Experiments.

Some interesting experiments were made yesterday at POILLON'S ship-yard, Brooklyn, with the American Submerged Pump, with the view of testing its utility on ship-board. The experiments were witnessed by several naval constructors, who attended in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, representatives of the fire insurance interest and a large number of ship-owners. The result of the experiments were pronounced eminently satisfactory.

Brief Items.

Col. DAVID E. AUSTIN has resigned from the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Yesterday Judge NEILSON, of the City Court, granted a decree of absolute divorce in favor of ANNIE E. WILDE against CHARLES S. WILDE.

It is understood that the Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed for the purpose of selecting a site for a public market, have decided upon the Wallabout Bay site.

EDWARD MANNING has been committed by Justices WOODHULL for an outrageous assault on an old woman named GORDON, of Middle Road, Brookhaven.

The wife of WILLIAM OVEREND, residing at No. 122 North Second-street, awoke yesterday morning to find that her husband, aged sixty-five, had died during the night. Cause of death, heart disease.

The case of REBECCA G. QUEVEDO against FRANCIS QUEVEDO, being an action for divorce, was sent to a referee yesterday. Mr. QUEVEDO is the Secretary of the Park Commissioners.

The Queens County farmers have resolved that $100,000 be raised to build a macadamized road from Hunter's Point to Bayside Toll-gate, and that the amount be apportioned as follows: Long Island City, $20,000; Newtown, $18,666; Flushing, $46,666; North Hempstead, $16,666.

An old man was run over and received serious injuries yesterday in Hamilton-avenue, near Henry-street, Brooklyn, by the wagon of O. GUBNER, New-Utrecht. The driver was detained by the friends of the injured person until an officer was found, to whom he was given in charge.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of ADAM HADDAM—who died in consequence of loss of blood, caused by injuries received on the South-side Railroad, on the 7th inst.—express their belief that had he received immediate surgical attention his life might have been saved, and called the attention of the Common Council to the urgent necessity of caring for the injured, and earnestly recommended that ambulances be provided, properly furnished and superintended by competent surgeons.

Statistics of the Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, in Worcester, shows that the whole number of patients there Oct. 1, 1871, was 421, of whom 200 were males and 221 females; whole number admitted during the last year 470, of whom 254 were males and 216 females; whole number under treatment during the year 879, 452 males and 427 females; whole number discharged 457, 251 males and 206 females; number recovered 209, 106 males and 103 females; number improved 8, 7 males and 1 female; died 63, 41 males and 22 females. The whole number of patients treated in the Hospital since its opening, Jan. 18, 1833, is 9,269, of whom 4,716, or more than half, were males. The number of unmarried males is greater than the number of those who have been married; while the number of women who have been married is nearly 500 greater than the unmarried. The number discharged and recovered is: Males, 2,101; females, 2,240; discharged, but not recovered—males, 1,794; females, 1,769. The statistics for the past year show that nearly all the patients are persons who have been engaged in mechanical employments. Of farmers there were 19, laborers 69, machinists 12, carpenters 13, shoemakers 20, traders 10, clerks 10. Not a single author, clergyman, editor, or lawyer, and but one physician was admitted.

Ordination of a Woman as Pastor of a Church.

Miss MARY H. GRAVES was ordained as pastor of the Unitarian Church, in Mansfield, Bristol County, Massachusetts, on Thursday, Dec. 14. She is a graduate of the State Normal School at Salem, during her attendance at which place she first became interested in the ministerial work. After graduation she pursued, under the direction of Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, of Bridgeport, Conn., then at Weymouth, Mass., the course of study prescribed at the Universalist Theological School at Canton. For the past year she has been serving as pastor of the church in Mansfield, over which she has now been ordained. The lady is the first who has entered the Unitarian ministry in Massachusetts, and the second in the denomination, Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn, Conn., being the first.

More Well-Trained Engine Horses.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that by contrivance of the engineer, SENECA DOBBS, of steam fire engine No. 2, of that city, a saving of about three minutes is accomplished in the hitching of the horses to the engine and hose-cart in case of a fire-alarm. A cord from the sleeping-room leads down into the stable, and is attached by a spring to a moveable door in front of the stall, the hay-rack and oat-bin being at the side. In case of a fire-alarm the cord is pulled, the stall door opens, and the horses rush out and take their places, the engine horses on each side of the pole, and the hose-cart horse in his position. It is a race between the men and these intelligent animals to see who can get to the post of duty first. The horses generally win.

Quick Transit to Harlem.

The Citizens' Reform Association will hold a meeting, this evening at 8 o'clock, at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, to take action for the immediate settlement of the question of rapid transit from Harlem to the City Hall. An important report of the Committee of Twenty-five on City affairs and the improvement of Fourth-avenue, will be considered.

ULSTER COUNTY FRAUDS.

Tammany Tactics Again—Bonds Issued and the Funds Misappropriated—A Nice Scheme for Obtaining Election Money.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 18, 1871.

The spirit that moved Tammany Hall in its palmy days seems to have controlled the management of affairs in this county for some time past, as shown by recent developments. Suspicion of improper appropriation and extravagant use of the county funds, have long been entertained in certain quarters, but investigation into the matter was impossible, owing to the very apparent existence of a combination of the managers of the Supervisors' Board with the County Treasurer, JOHN C. BRODHEAD, who is also President of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company. Certain circumstances have led, indirectly, to a complete exposition of the whole matter, from which it appears that some one is in possession of from eighty to two hundred thousand dollars of the people's money, and for which the County Treasurer is responsible, which official has just resigned his position, after a partial investigation has been made.

In April, 1870, an act was passed by the Legislature, through the influence of leading Democratic and Republican politicians of the county, authorizing the issuing by the Supervisors of bonds to the amount of $514,000, to be put in the market and sold at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied toward redeeming an old issue of bonds, one-sixth of which matured annually. In the May following the Board of Supervisors held a special meeting, and appointed J. H. TUTHILL, THADDEUS HAIT, FLOYD MCKINSTRY and ISAAC LONGYEAR Supervisors and JOHN C. BRODHEAD, County Treasurer, a Committee to "do and perform all acts" necessary for the printing and issuing of the bonds. The bonds were directed by law to be sold to individuals and corporations, and to be used for no other purpose than redeeming the old bonds payments on which had previously been made by taxation. The new issue was printed at once, and the whole amount signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. TUTHILL, and placed in the hands of the County Treasurer.

At the late meeting of the Supervisors, the demand for investigation into the Treasurer's accounts had become so imperative that it could not be longer disregarded, and an investigating committee, composed of three members of the board and three citizens, was appointed and authorized to examine the books and accounts and report the result. The Committee was unable to obtain personal interviews with the Treasurer, as he had been taken suddenly ill when investigation became inevitable. They were therefore compelled to depend upon the statements of Mr. BRODHEAD'S friends, as to the disposition made of moneys which had come into his hands from the sale of the bonds. The Committee reported that of the $514,000 of bonds placed in the Treasurer's hand, there had been sold $462,700, and that only $129,000 of the old bonds had been redeemed. "He should therefore have in his possession," says the Committee's report, "in cash, the principal on new bonds sold, $333,900, and for interest on the same, $14,849 86, a total of $348,749 86!" To offset this, Mr. TUTHILL and Mr. A. A. DEYO, father-in-law of Mr. BRODHEAD, give the investigating Committee a statement of the "securities" which would be turned over to the county to make good all deficiency. These were $32,350 in the individual notes of Messrs. TUTHILL, HAIT, MCKINSTRY, LONGYEAR, and others; $156,444 claimed to be in bank, deposited to the County Treasurer's credit; a receipt of FLOYD S. MCKINSTRY, as President of the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company, for $92,000; $77,000 in the bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, (worth eighty cents on the dollar;) $660 in a bond of the town of Hardenburgh, and $31,000 bonds on hand. The Committee also report as assets of the Treasurer, $50,000 of Rondout and Oswego Railroad bonds, and $3,500 currency in the hands of the Executive Committee of that Company!

The investigation shows that the County accounts have been kept in the loosest possible manner; that they are mixed up with the affairs of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company; that the funds have been deposited to private accounts, and rendered liable to being drawn upon by checks and drafts. It brought to light the fact that the bonds had been sold in violation of law and no account made to the county of their disposition. The Committee explained the statement of the $53,500 in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, by reporting that it was informed that the amount was in the safe of the County Treasurer, but was taken "there from since Mr. BRODHEAD'S illness, without his knowledge or consent, by O. M. ALLABEN, Vice President of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, and is now on deposit in the Kingston Bank, to the credit of the Executive Committee of that Company." The opinion of the Committee as to the security of the tax-payer's money when the county safe is at the mercy of politicians and members of a corrupt railroad ring is not given.

The "securities" which Mr. BRODHEAD'S friends say will be turned over to balance his accounts are not looked upon with much favor. Of the money deposited in the banks, as claimed, the Committee reports it is unable to obtain knowledge of $45,084, and the balance, it is believed, will be held by Mr. BRODHEAD'S notes at maturity. It is openly charged that individual notes of his, presented for payment at these banks, have been protested, although properly payable out of the funds on deposit. The $77,000 in railroad bonds are in the hands of the Treasurer's father-in-law, who refused to exhibit them to the Committee, or to allow an examination of the Treasurer's books, and there is nothing to show for $92,000, except a simple receipt of FLOYD S. MCKINSTRY. Putting the best face possible upon the matter, and taking all of the above to be as good as they are claimed, Mr. BRODHEAD will be at least $80,000 in debt to the county. But as the securities will not be accepted for their face, the amount will reach nearer $200,000.

This money has been used for political purposes, as well as for others. The last political campaign in this county was not conducted upon party lines. It was reform against corruption. The Democratic ticket was composed of men notorious for their connection with all sorts of corrupt rings. The candidate for County Judge, AUGUSTUS P. SCHOONMAKER, was the attorney of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Ring, and advised the issuing of the large amount of convertible bonds which was divided among the Ring, (this same JOHN C. BRODHEAD receiving $1,100,000,) and which act was so thoroughly exposed in all its iniquity pending the election that the reform movement swept the county by 1,400 majority, and so demoralized the Ring leader that the exposure of the corrupt combination among the county officials could not be prevented. No doubt the money that Mr. BRODHEAD stands indebted to the county in was used in the endeavor to defeat the friends of reform, as his own and his associates only hope to keep their acts hidden.

The Board of Supervisors are still in session, and have also had the cost of printing the county bonds investigated. The Committee reports that the bill of HENRY SIEBERT, of New-York, for printing the bonds, was $660, but the bill as audited and paid by the County Treasurer, is about four thousand dollars. Many other evident frauds have been discovered. On Saturday, so great had the pressure become upon Mr. BRODHEAD, and so decided were the demands of the tax-payers for his removal by the Supervisors, that he anticipated such an event by tendering his resignation, which was at once accepted. Mr. SAMUEL N. COYKENDALL has been appointed to the position.

Suits will be commenced against the late Treasurer to recover the amounts due the county, when it is ascertained what the exact figure is. The exposure of these transactions has created great excitement throughout the county. Mr. BRODHEAD has always been considered one of the leading men of the county, and has always possessed the confidence of the community.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 20: Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
251—R. C. Whalen vs. Lynch.	738—Emberson vs. Wheeler.
288—The Great Western Ins. Co. vs. The Manhattan Ins. Co.	730—Muller vs. Stebbins.
	733½—Purdy vs. The Mayor of New-York.
288—Higgins vs. Hyatt.	752—The Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
291—Mahon vs. Wilson.	307—The Nat'l City Bk. vs. Worth.
221½—Gerding vs. Kobbe.	737½—Kittsucks vs. Roberts.
221—Benedict vs. Taylor.	
637—Meyer vs. Dix.	738—Leavins vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
63—Clausmann vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.	741—Cecil vs. Lawton.
288—Bodman vs. Jones.	743—Smith vs. Milliken.
687—Fitzpatrick vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	745—Bruckheimer vs. Attenhofer.
601—Johnson vs. Van Alstyne.	747—Ormsbee vs. Brown.
688—Byrne vs. Busch.	749—Grilling vs. McElroy.
721—Hubbard vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2637—The People ex rel. Murray vs. Coulter	1818½—The People ex rel. Stemler vs. McGuire.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½. Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
3—First National Bank, New-York vs. Star Metal Co.	33—The People of New-York vs. Tobacco Manf'rs Association
13—Wade vs. Smith.	97—Nichols vs. Hunt.
49—Paulding vs. Paulding	100—Shaw vs. Duncan.
60—The People vs. Bradley.	102—Gescheidt vs. Kuhne.
73—Hexton vs. Know.	110—Henry vs. Hazard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Klein vs. Badenhop.	[illegible]—Julian vs. O'Brien.
1046—Duncan vs. Berlin.	227—Ross vs. Collins.
[illegible]—Holmes vs. Roberts.	1218—Mitchel vs. Gordon.
[illegible]—Fleischi vs. Mason.	1137—Doscher vs. Shear.
1221—Reincke vs. Flecke.	[illegible]—Botes vs. Wellman.
1225—Shortell vs. Lowenthal.	301—Botes vs. The Home Ins. Co.
1262—Seymour vs. O'Brien.	[illegible]—Estes vs. North America Fire Ins. Co.
1271—Deming vs. Fullerton.	

Part II.

Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Elsing vs. Levy.	7489—Tappan vs. Howell.
[illegible]—Bancroft vs. Kidd.	7491—The Lake Superior and Puget Sound Transit Co. vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Heikemeyer vs. Byrnes.	
[illegible]—Hubbell vs. Rodgers.	[illegible]—Nicholson vs. Whittaker.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.	—Allschafer vs. Bermes.
[illegible]—Walbroth vs. Berggren.	
[illegible]—Wheeler vs. McCall.	[illegible]—Newman vs. Lynch.
[illegible]—Van Sachs vs. Hurlbert.	[illegible]—Bennett vs. Carroll.
7100—Travers vs. McBean.	[illegible]—Bennett vs. Rosenthal.
[illegible]—Fargie vs. Beebe.	

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Lawler vs. Sharlock.	[illegible]—Ross vs. Donnelly.
[illegible]—Barry vs. Coughlin.	[illegible]—Keisser vs. Kreuser.
[illegible]—Benthein vs. Klein.	[illegible]—Siegel vs. Rusk.
7157—Seigel vs. Nichols.	[illegible]—Williamson vs. Shell.
[illegible]—Bell vs. Phoenix.	[illegible]—Seward vs. Westray.
[illegible]—Madden vs. Weeks.	[illegible]—Pinch vs. Place.
[illegible]—McCurdy vs. Gillies.	[illegible]—Samuels vs. Winship.
[illegible]—Mittnacht vs. Kneber.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7704—Greene vs. Hall.	[illegible]—Calef vs. McCullough.
[illegible]—Graham vs. Ulmer.	
7157—Seigel vs. Nichols.	[illegible]—Lynn vs. White.
[illegible]—Maurer vs. Honeck.	[illegible]—Ferris vs. McDivitt.
[illegible]—Cleary vs. The American Nickel Co.	[illegible]—Murphy vs. Symonds.
	[illegible]—Simpson vs. Henderson.
[illegible]—Montague vs. Wise.	[illegible]—Chapman vs. Dillert.
[illegible]—Goodrich vs. Albers.	[illegible]—Wise vs. Dillert.
[illegible]—McGuckin vs. Snyder.	[illegible]—Bryan vs. Ordendonk.
	[illegible]—Boundy vs. Wallingford.
[illegible]—Altsheeler vs. Bonnal.	[illegible]—Graham vs. Doyle.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. Marn, (continued;) rape.	5—The People vs. John Myers; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Barclay Devanney; robbery.	6—The People vs. John McPaul; larceny from the person.
3—The People vs. John Body; burglary.	7—The People vs. James Rooney; larceny from the person.
4—The People vs. John McGrath; burglary.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. John Anderson; felonious assault and battery.	5—The People vs. Samuel Schabe; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. John Olcen; felonious assault and battery.	6—The People vs. William Burns; grand larceny
3—The People vs. George King; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. Mary Gannon; larceny from the person.
4—The People vs. Henry Tiffany; grand larceny	8—The People vs. Francis Lombard; carrying concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Dexter *vs.* Norton; Healey *vs.* Reilly; Pindar *vs.* Resolute Fire Company; Bryant *vs.* Trimmoo; Petrie *vs.* Cooke; judgments affirmed with costs.

Terrance *vs.* Conger; Ward *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Downs *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Curtis *vs.* Ayrault; McMahon *vs.* Roach; judgments reversed and new trials granted; costs to abide event.

Jacobs *vs.* Merange; judgments of New-York Common Pleas reversed and judgment for defendant without costs to either party.

Fuller *vs.* Conde; order of General Term reversed, and order of special affirmed, with costs.

Low *vs.* Hall, Nichols *vs.* Mead; orders granting new trials affirmed.

Brinkley *vs.* Brinkley; orders of the Supreme Court, so far as they direct a stay of proceedings by appeal, or otherwise, of the appellant, reversed.

Bennett *vs.* Lake; Younghouse *vs.* Fingar; appeals dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 19.

By Judge Cardozo.

Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Church of the Holy Light et al.; Albin *vs.* Bells; Landon *vs.* Heman; Young *vs.* Young; Losee *vs.* Cal; North American Life Insurance Company *vs.* Carlin; North *vs.* West; Bates *vs.* Jones; Spoor *vs.* Larkin; Abbott *vs.* West; Marshal *vs.* Chrystie; Manhattan Life Insurance Company *vs.* Reeder; Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Mary E. Camp et al.; Nixon *vs.* Dugan; Knowles *vs.* McChristie; judgments granted.

Christal *vs.* Christal; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Degraff *vs.* Slute; motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

By Judge Spencer.

Bartlett *vs.* Bradley; motion denied. (See opinion with Clerk of Chambers.)

By Judge Freedman.

O'Brien *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company; John M. Fisher *vs.* Edward Bishop; Ambrose O'Neill *vs.* Henry R. Gaffney; John K. Caldwell *vs.* The Hotchkiss Brick Machine Company; William Lalor *vs.* Eugene Kettellar; orders granted.

The New Boston Coal Mining Company *vs.* Daniel Packer; John C. Carpenter *vs.* Louisa D. Carpenter; references ordered.

Minor's Alleged Counterfeiting Exploits in Ohio.

Yesterday in the case of JOSHUA D. MINOR, the alleged counterfeiter, before Judge BENEDICT, Detective APPLEGATE, recalled, testified that he found counterfeiting implements at BALLARD's place, No. 268 Rivington-street, the morning after MINOR's arrest.

LEWIS B. WHITNEY, another detective, identified the prisoner as a man who had gone by the name of Summers at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865.

F. S. BOSWORTH, formerly Deputy Sheriff and Jailer at Cleveland, and M. M. SPANGLER, Ex-Sheriff of the same place, positively recognized MINOR as the person who was known as Summers. BOSWORTH testified that the prisoner attempted to bribe him to let him escape from Cleveland Jail.

The case was opened for the defense.

DeGroot's Statue of Franklin.

The railing around the site selected for the statue of FRANKLIN in Printing-house-square was removed yesterday. To-day the first stone of the pedestal, weighing 19 tons, 752 pounds, will be drawn down by twelve horses and placed in position. The pedestal will be completed as rapidly as possible. The statue will then be placed in position, and will be unveiled on the anniversary of FRANKLIN's birth in January next.

The Will of Mrs. Sarah Gray, Deceased.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS was occupied, yesterday, with a hearing in the matter of the contested will of Mrs. SARAH GRAY, deceased. By a will executed Dec. 1, 1869, the estate of the deceased, amounting to above $60,000, is devised to various relatives and friends; but in a codicil some of these bequests are changed. The witness called yesterday was examined as to the competency of the testatrix to make a will, and at the conclusion of the evidence the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Assistant Aldermen—The Railroad-Crossing Report Concurred in.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair. The ordinance from the other Board regulating cab and hack fares was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The reports on the regulation of traffic on the Harlem Railroad and on the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds were concurred in. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

There was a renewed sharp demand for Money from the Brokers this morning, and up to 2 o'clock pretty dear rates were paid in the way of Interest and extra Commission to carry over both Gold and Stocks. The Stock Brokers have the credit of borrowing Gold at Bank and selling it in the Gold-room as the cheapest way of raising money. In this, however, they would find themselves mistaken if Gold should advance upon them. The extra pressure to sell Gold kept the price at about 109 per cent., at which figure $2,000,000 was taken. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 on Thursday and purchase $1,000,000 United States 5-20s to-morrow, if they should be offered at or below the price of Gold. In the Afternoon the demand for Money appeared to slacken off, and lenders who had balances over, after 2 o'clock, accepted 7 per cent. Currency Interest.

The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges reduced their rate on London to 109¾@109¼, as from 109¾@110¼ ₩ cent. yesterday. This and the ease in Gold, brought forward buyers for the steamers sailing on Wednesday, and the market closed steady.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady through the day, and at the counters of the great dealers there was a liberal demand for Domestic investment for the 6 ₩ cents, 5-20s, and long sixes of 1881, and the New 5 ₩ cent. Stock, which, in its registered form, under the new regulation of the Department, to remit the quarterly Interest directly to the holder, through the Post-office, is one of the most desirable investments for the New Year, especially for the re-investment of all Gold Dividends upon United States, State, and Railway Bonds in the market. The Stock can be bought at par in Gold, or, counting the two months' accumulated Interest, a fraction below the par of Gold.

In other departments of the Exchange, the Southern State Bonds were depressed; the Railway Mortgages, of established credit, steady, and the Railroad and Miscellaneous Shares on the recovery after the early Board. There was considerable buoyancy in several of the Western Roads, like Lake Shore and Wabash, in the afternoon, and the general market was higher than at the close of business on Monday. The latest prices, after the Boards, will be found below, in comparison with the figures of last night.

In regard to Bank affairs there was another chapter in the Ocean failure announced from Philadelphia, in the failure of the Fourth National of that city, which had been in correspondence with the Ocean of New-York.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 19.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¼	115¼
American Gold	109¼	108¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92¾	92¾
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87¾	86¾
Reading	115¾	115¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	108¾
North-west Common	61¼	61¾
North-west Preferred	87¼	87¼
Pacific Mail	51¼	51¾
St. Paul Preferred	77	76¾
St. Paul Common	51¼	51¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¼	42¼
Toledo and Wabash	63¾	64¼
Western Telegraph	67¾	67¾
Erie	31¾	32¼
Union Pacific	27¼	27¾
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	90¾	90¾
Lake Shore Scrip	83¼	83

At the very close the Railroad dealings were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

Gold receipts	$340,815 01
Gold payments	602,492 37
Gold balance	67,173,683 99
Currency receipts	244,246 50
Currency payments	464,449 83
Currency balance	10,653,221 50
Customs	307,000 00

The various Public Funds of the United States closed as follows after regular hours:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	150	Irving	120
Merchants'	120	Citizens'	125
Mechanics'	120	East River	110
City	220	Corn Exchange	120
Phenix	104	Continental	97
Tradesmen's	152	St. Nicholas	118
Gallatin National	118	Marine	155
Merchants' Exchange	95½	Commonwealth	75
State of New-York	106	Importers & Traders'	185
Commerce	116	Park	153
Ocean	5	Manuf's. & Merch'ts.	100
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	111
American Exchange	112½	Oriental	168
Bank of the Republic	115	Bankers & Brokers As.	80
Bank of N. America	103	German American	100¾
Hanover	102½		

The latest prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board were as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	122	Quicksilver M. Co.	24¾
Pennsylvania Coal	216	do. pref'd	29
Maryland Coal Co.	25	Adams Express	90¼
Canton Co. Baltimore	60	Wells, Fargo Ex.	59¾
N. J. Land Im. Co.	71¼	Am. M. U. Express	59¼
Con. Coal of Md.	39	U. S. Express	62¼
Cumberland C. and I.	40	P. Mail S. S. Co.	51¾
W. U. Telegraph	67¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95½	96
City 6s, New	98¾	99
Camden and Amboy	135	135¼
Pennsylvania Central	57¾	58
Reading	115¾	115¾
Lehigh Valley	60½	60
Catawissa Preferred	44¾	45
Philadelphia and Erie	25	25¼
Northern Central	38¾	38¼
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

The Gould-Fisk Administration of the Erie Road have just published their fourth annual return to the State Engineer. It is for the year ending 30th September, 1871, as follows:

Gross earnings from all sources	$17,168,005
Operating expenses, 72⅝ per cent. of the earnings	12,446,836
Net earnings	$4,721,040
Interest on mortgage debt, rents, taxes, insurance, &c.	3,908,600
Profit	$812,040
Less loss operating Atlantic and Great Western Railway	694,780
Net profit	$118,264

The last year under the predecessors of this party, ending 30th September, 1867, returned:

Gross earnings from all sources	$14,317,212
Operating expenses	10,311,217
Net earnings	$4,005,996
Interest and leases	2,965,412
Net profit	$1,040,584

The Common Capital was then $16,574,300. It is now $78,000,000. The Preferred Capital was $8,536,910, on which 7 ₩ cent. was earned and paid out of the foregoing net profit. It is now the same, upon which nothing is paid. Both the Interest and Lease charges seem to have been increased in the four years $943,191 ₩ annum, or, Capitalized at 7 ₩ cent., the increase is $13,475,000.

The progress of Capital, Debt and Leases, (capitalized at 7 ₩ cent.,) and Gross Traffic and Net Profits, for the four years, appears to have been as follows:

Sept. 30.	Capital.	Gross Traffic.	Net Profits.
1867	$25,111,210	$14,005,996	$1,040,584
1868	$46,302,210	$14,370,072	$82,672
1869	75,536,910	16,721,500	475,612
1870	86,536,910	16,179,461	Nil.
1871	86,536,910	17,169,005	118,264
Debt and Leases, (Capitalized,) 1867			42,350,000
Debt and Leases, (Capitalized,) 1871			*55,825,000
Increase of Debt and Leases			$13,475,000
Increase of Capital			61,425,700
Increase of Capital, Debt, &c.			$74,900,700

* Exclusive of Atlantic and Great Western, on which the loss of $694,780 is reported as above. The amount of Cash received by the Gould-Fisk Administration from gross traffic, in four years, is $64,446,038. The amount of Cash received from the avails of $61,425,700 new Capital is not stated. The amount of Net Profits, after deducting deficit of $222,022 in 1870, is $324,526.

There are rumors from London of a combination to get control, if possible, of the Erie Road, and a number of Banking firms are mentioned as having been enlisted by Mr. JAMES MCHENRY, of the Atlantic and Great Western, but on what authority we are unable to find out. Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM are named first as having had to do with the recent reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western. From the foregoing exhibit of the results of the four years' mismanagement, (if the notorious and shameless plundering of this great property may be called by so mild a term,) it would seem about time that something should be done to rescue the Road from its present control, but this ought to have been about as clear to Mr. MCHENRY and the English Stockholders two or three years ago as at present; instead of which MCHENRY made himself the fast ally of GOULD and FISK, not only in their Erie "management," but in their previous Gold conspiracies.

The Virginia Consolidation Bonds fell in Baltimore this morning to 50 ₩ cent., and sold here at the same price. The South Carolinas sold at 23½@24, and the Tennessees at 64¼ ₩ cent. The old North Carolinas sold at 34 ₩ cent. There was no bid at the Exchange Board for Georgias, Louisianas or Alabamas.

The Atlantic Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₩ cent.* to Depositors, payable Jan. 16.

The Union Trust Company has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Oriental Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Manhattan Savings Institution announces its forty-second half-yearly dividend, at the rate of *Six ₩ cent. ₩ annum*, on all sums under $5,000.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,388,566.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway for the third week in November were $30,158 41.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JANUARY COUPONS

COULD NOT BE

Better Invested

THAN IN

NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 Gold Bonds,

Large sales of which are making, and we recommend them to our friends and the public generally as among the safest and most profitable securities on the market.

One thousand dollars in currency, invested now in Northern Pacifics, will yield in ten years, in Gold, $1,730, while it is also practically certain that at the end of ten years a 7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bond will stand at least ten per cent. higher in the market than a Six per Cent. Gold Bond equally secured.

Northern Pacifics have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, and are secured, not only by the road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth, at Government valuation, $125,000,000.

No bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (&c.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101¼ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1862.

SECOND SERIES.

In addition to the $100,000,000 of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS now being redeemed by the Government, an additional call has been made for $20,000,000 of the Second Series on which interest will cease in March next.

Further calls of the Bonds of that and the following Series will doubtless follow during the year. Holders can realize a better price for their Bonds, before they are called in by the Government than afterward, as shown by the relative market prices of called and uncalled Bonds.

Holders of all Five-twenties of 1862, and especially of the Second Series, will probably do well to consider the subject of reinvestment in a more permanent form without delay.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, 98 and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City, [illegible] May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500, and $100, coupon or registered.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment—Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH. FISK & HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $16,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT moderately active at a decline; No. 1 Spring, $1 23¼; No. 2 do., $1 21¾; No. 3 do., [illegible] seller January, $1 [illegible]; seller February, $1 21. CORN dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c.@40¾c.; Rejected, 38¼c.; seller January, 40½c.; seller February, [illegible]; seller May, 47c. OATS quiet and weak; No. 2, 31½c.; Rejected, [illegible]. RYE quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 62c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]. PORK firmer demand, but at lower rates, $12 [illegible]; seller January, $12 [illegible]; seller February, [illegible]; seller March, $12 [illegible]. LARD [illegible] and a shade lower; sales at 8⅛c.; seller January, [illegible]; seller February, [illegible]. Green MEATS steady and unchanged. BULK MEATS steady; Shoulders, 4½c.; Short Rib Middles, [illegible]; Short Clear Middles, [illegible]. LIVE HOGS dull and drooping; $4 [illegible]; bulk of sales at $4 [illegible]. Dressed, $4 [illegible]. WHISKY firm; [illegible]. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley, and 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley, and 11,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $5 60; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 10; double Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 60. WHEAT—In good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 28; Winter firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 [illegible]. CORN easier; Mixed on track, [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible], 40c.@41c. BARLEY—No sales. RYE lower; sales at 72c.@73c. WHISKY steady at 90c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP nominal. BAGGING lower. [illegible] PORK quiet; sales at $12 [illegible] on the spot. Dry-salted MEATS easier; loose Clear Rib Sides, seller first half of January, 6c.; jobbing lots packed Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c. BACON steady; jobbing lots Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD easier; 9½c. for choice, and 8½c. for country. LIVE HOGS active and higher; $4 [illegible]; bulk of sales at $4 10@$4 [illegible]. CATTLE unchanged; sales at $2 [illegible] extra fat, $6 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley and 3,500 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Extra Spring, $5 65@$6 [illegible]. WHEAT declined 1c.; No. 2, $1 18¼; seller January, $1 18¼@$1 18¾. OATS firmer; No. 2, 32¼c. CORN quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. RYE easier; No. 1, 61½c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 60c. PROVISIONS easier. PORK, $12@$12 50. HAMS in pickle, 8c.@8½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 4¼c. LARD—Kettle, 8c. Steady. LIVE HOGS active and higher; Dressed Hogs steady at $5 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—TOBACCO active; sales, 55 hhds., Lugs, $6@$7 75; low to good medium Leaf, $8@$12. BAGGING quiet and steady at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR firm; extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT—Only a local demand; Red and White, $1 30@$1 45. CORN firm; Mixed, 50c. RYE steady at 70c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. PORK, $13. Sugar-cured HAMS, [illegible]. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., packed. LARD—Tierce, 9c.@9¼c.; Keg, 10c.@10½c. Live Hogs firm at $4 25 @$4 50. WHISKY quiet; sales at 89c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 7,718 bales; gross, 8,494 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,809 bales; to Havre, 2,760 bales; to Barcelona, 204 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 185,068 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—COTTON in good demand and prices a shade higher; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 4,266 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 74,201 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 2,654 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,351 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 25,694 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 19.—COTTON easy; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 4,684 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 66,883 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93⅝; 1867s, 95¼; 10-40s, 91⅝.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money 92½, for the account, 92⅝.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93⅝; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 91⅝.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 19—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 96@96¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 19—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, including 33,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ₩ cental for California White, and 12s. 10d.@12s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring. Corn, 31s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Barley, 3s. 6d. ₩ bushel. Peas, 41s. ₩ quarter for Canadian. PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

9½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the market here. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 68s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17d.@17¼d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, Dec. 19.—PETROLEUM, 48½f. for fine pale American.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17d.@17¼d. ₩ gallon.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—EXCHANGE irregular; on London, 21¼@22 ₩ cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Hides, bales	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Leather, sides	20,400
Cotton, bales	1,815	Spirits Turp., bbls.	54
Copper, cakes	648	Rosin, bbls.	2,400
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	70	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	963
Flour, bbls.	8,384	Lard, pkgs.	1,304
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	40,300	Butter, pkgs.	2,331
Oats, bushels	11,976	Cheese, pkgs.	1,560
Malt, bushels	1,100	Tallow, pkgs.	109
Barley, bushels	5,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	705
Grass-seed, bags	2,270	Pea-nuts, bags	204
Flaxseed, bags	134	Starch, boxes	1,400
Beans, bbls.	411	Sumac, bags	50
Peas, bushels	240	Tea, half chests	2,186
B. E. Peas, bags	22	Tobacco, hhds.	69
Corn-meal, bbls.	120	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	3,004
Corn-meal, bags	120	Whisky, bbls.	718
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Wool, bales	222
Hops, bales	96	Green Apples, bbls.	150
Hides, No.	2,527	Tow, bales	60

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Denmark*, for London—[illegible] boxes Bacon, 625 tcs. Pork, 4,150 bags Clover-seed, 63,875 bushels Corn, 46 bbls. Potatoes, 22 pkgs. Bees-wax, 1 box Steam Pumps, 1,310 boxes Cheese, 10 pkgs. Pumps, 12 cases Machinery, 75 tcs. Lard, 207 bbls. Rosin, 1 pkg. Glassware, 384 Staves, 50 boxes Axes, 125 tcs. Beef, 349 pkgs. Leather, 4 cases Minks, 250 boxes Tobacco, 4,861 bushels Wheat, 50 cases Extract Dye-wood, 230 tcs. Bellies, 13 pkgs. Hardware, 6 bbls. Beans.

By the bark *Alliance*, for Queenstown and orders—2,400 bbls. Naptha.

By the brig *H. H. Seavey*, for St. Pierre—2,130 bags Castor Pummace.

By the steamer *Thuringia*, for Hamburg—3,350 bags Clover-seed, 50 cases Shoulders, 1,308 [illegible] Tobacco, 132 boxes Shoe-pegs, 26 coils Packing, 200 pkgs. Butter, 20 boxes Flannel, 19,366 bushels Corn, 400 boxes Bacon, 645 tcs. Lard, 3,150 boxes Extract, 1,200 sides Leather, 970 cases Sewing-machines, 22 bbls. Apples, 300 bags Coffee, 5 cases Essential-oil, 10 bales Sarsaparilla, 100 boxes Spermaceti, 11 cases Preserves, 1 case Feathers.

By the schooner *Addie Wessels*, for Savanna-la-Mar—580 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Corn-meal, 110 pkgs. Beef, 16 pkgs. Paint, 1 case Tobacco, 150 pkgs. Bread, 21 pkgs. Fish, 100 boxes Candles, 10,000 feet Lumber, 6 pkgs. Hardware, 1,980 lbs. butter, 217 lbs. Cheese, 40 reams Paper, 15 bbls. Onions, 1,200 gallons Oil, 22 bbls. Pitch, 3 Corn-mills, 3 cases Boots and Shoes, 10 pkgs. Dry Goods.

By the bark *Flag Borse*, for Bermuda—76 Oxen, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bales Hay, 15 bags Corn.

By the brig *S. N. Martin*, for Demerara—41 bbls. Pork, 2,626 lbs. Ham, 2,366 lbs. Cheese, 700 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. Corn-meal, 300 bbls. Bread, 3,2 [illegible] bushels Corn, 100 bushels Feed, 100 bushels Oats, 50 bags Bran, 52 bales Hay, 300 Shooks, 7 Mules, 5 Horses, 20 Sheep, 200 bbls. Potatoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted very strong and buoyant, some holders reporting a further advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., on limited offerings. At the advanced figures, however, there has been less animation, though the demand has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bags by the *Merrimack*, 4,300 bags by the *Patria*, (a resale,) and 4,000 bags by the *Lady Agnes*, (the latter at Baltimore,) on private terms. Other kinds firm, and in request.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, at an advance of [illegible] ₩ lb.; sales, 2,018 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 1,308 bales to shippers, 705 bales to spinners and 20 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the offerings have been much lighter, while the demand has been good, and the reported dealings show an advance of [illegible] ₩ lb.; sales, 7,600 bales, [illegible] bales last evening and 4,200 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 400 bales at 19 7-16c., 300 bales at 19½c.; February, 500 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 13-16c.; March, 100 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19 15-16c., 300 bales at 20c.; April, 300 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c. And today, for December, 400 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19⅜c., 700 bales at 19¼c.; January, 200 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 700 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19¾c.; February, 400 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 20c.; March, 800 bales at 20⅛c.; April, 200 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; May, 100 bales at 20½c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19 3-16c.; January, 19.44c.; February, 19.66c.; March, 19 15-16c.; April, 20.20c. The receipts at this port today were 1,815 bales, including 1,334 bales from Norfolk, 21 bales from Baltimore, 460 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 22,802 bales, and thus far this week, 64,537 bales, against 61,122 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,136,258 bales, against 1,448,867 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17¼	17¼	17⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18½	18½	18⅝
Low Middling	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	19¾	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	20¾	21	21⅛	21⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered with more freedom, and quoted generally a shade cheaper, yet has been in very limited request, almost wholly for the home trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 05; inferior to good extra State $6 40@$6 70; very good to fancy at $6 70@$7 30; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 20@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 85 ₩ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quiet and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls. at $6 10@$6 [illegible] for ordinary to very good, and $6 90@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 30@$5 25 ₩ bbl.; sales, 285 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 15 ₩ bbl. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 85@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 90@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 50@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market has been dull since our last, but without material change as to values; sales, 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 [illegible] ₩ box; 1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins at 11½c. [illegible]; 1,000 boxes Sultana Raisins, on private terms, 130 bbls. Currants at 8¼c.; 200 bags Brazil Nuts, 3,000 bags African Pea-nuts, and 200 pails Ivica Almonds, on private terms.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have been more accommodating in their views, and have been offering stock with more freedom, at easier and drooping prices. At the modified figures there has been a somewhat livelier call noted, chiefly for No. 2 Spring, which has declined about 2c. a bushel, though, in part, for Red, Amber and White Wheat, the latter in job lots. The main inquiry has been for shipment, the depression in ocean freights favoring export purchasers. The milling demand has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last, of 61,000 bushels, chiefly No. 2 Spring at $1 51@$1 52 for good to prime Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 52 for part of a lot of choice do.; about $1 60 for North-west, and $1 48 for prime No. 2 Chicago, in store, the latter for milling, but including 3,000 bushels White, and 3,000 bushels Amber Canada, in bond, at an average of $1 [illegible] and sundry small lots of White State at $1 75@$1 [illegible] Amber State at $1 62; White Western at $1 60 [illegible], Red Western, part at $1 [illegible]; and very inferior Spring at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel.... Corn has been less confidently sought after and has been quoted rather cheaper, closing heavily. The main call has been for new. Old Mixed Western has been somewhat nominal, holders having been insisting on prices, above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,000 bushels at 75½c.@80c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, afloat; 78c.@78½c. for prime do., in store; 77c.@78½c. for new do., 78½c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 78½c.@80½c. for poor to prime White Western; 83½c.@85c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel.... Rye has been neglected and nominal.... Barley has been dull and heavy, with sales reported of only 2,800 bushels Canada West at $1 15, and small lots of State at 73c.@80c.... Barley-malt has been quite dull at about old figures.... Oats have been in much better request and quite firm in price, with the chief trade in Mixed Western, in store and afloat, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, at 56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for prime do. in store; 54c.@56½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for choice; 52c.@54½c. for Black; 53c.@56c. for Mixed State; 54c.@58c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel.

HIDES—Have been in good request and strong in price; sales, 2,600 Buenos Ayres at 28½c., gold; 4,000 Matamoras, 1,000 Texas, 300 Green-salted do., 2,600 Mexican, and 1,150 Concordia, on private terms.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active at firm prices; sales, 470 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@65½c., and 285 bbls. at auction, at 45c.@69c. ₩ gallon. For Porto Rico there has been a moderate call, chiefly for grades available at about 32c.@52c. ₩ gallon. Some 400 hhds. have been disposed of on private terms. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 38c.@65c.; Cuba, 38c.@32c. for old, and 30c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 32c.@52c., and New-Orleans, 30c.@66c. for old, and 45c.@66½c. for new, ₩ gallon.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in brisk request at firmer prices; sales, 1,300,000 lbs. at 27c. for prompt, and 27¼c.@28c. for January to March delivery. In Iron, there has been a very slow trade at about former rates; sales, 275 tons Eglinton Pig on private terms. Lead unchanged. Tin quiet, but held with confidence; sales, 750 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates at $9 25 gold, for I. C. Of Zinc, 10 casks Masselman sold on private terms. Spelter quoted up to 7c. gold.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been firm and in demand, on the basis of $3 for Strained; sales, 750 bbls. Pale at $3 75@$6 75; 45 bbls. extra choice White at $12, and 7,000 bbls. Strained, at Wilmington, on private terms.... Tar has been dull and weak within our range.... Spirits Turpentine has been in active request and buoyant in price, with sales reported of 350 bbls., at 63½c.@65c., closing to about the latter rate; also, 500 bbls., at Wilmington, reported at 60c., free on board. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine at 65c. for merchantable; Crude do., nominal. Rosin, $4 00@$12 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3 [illegible]; Pitch, $4 37@$5 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been held with rather more confidence on light offerings, and has been in request on the basis of 23¼c. here, and 21¾c.@22c. at Philadelphia.... Refined Oil in cases dull, within the range of 27½c.@32½c.... Crude, in bulk, has been in request and stronger in price; sales, 1,500 bbls. early delivery, at 13c. ₩ gallon.... Shipping Crude at 16¾c.@17c.... Naphtha nominally 11¾c.@12½c. in shipping order, and dull.... The Creek reports are of a quiet and irregular market, with quotations for Upper Road deliveries $4 10@$4 15, and Lower Road down to $4, ₩ bbl., at which latter rate free settlements of contracts have been reported.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been held with firmness on, however, a very moderate inquiry for round and job lots. For other kinds there has been an improved demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@$13 62½, for Western Mess, in round and job lots; $12@$13 25 for new City and Country Mess, $10@$10 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, $12 for New Extra Prime, $11 50 for Prime Mess, $14 for new do., $15 for Thin Mess, $16 37½ for Short Clear, $16 for Clear and $12 50@$13 for Rumps, uninspected, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13, seller March; sales, 1,750 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in rather better request at 5⅜c.@6c. for City, and 5¼c.@6c. for Western, ₩ lb.... Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at 6c.@10c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders; 7½c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 275 pkgs., including 100 pkgs. Clear Bellies at 6¾c.; 1,000 Green Hams, 17 lbs. average, at 7⅛c.; 350 Green Shoulders at 4⅝c.... Bacon has been quoted about steady, as to figures, on a moderate trade; sales, 2,650 boxes, including for early delivery here 110 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 90 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c.@8c.; 150 boxes Long Cut Hams at 9c.; 100 boxes Short Cut Hams reported at 9⅛c.; for forward delivery here, 500 boxes Short Rib, January and February, at 7⅛c.; 500 boxes do., last half of January and all February, at 7⅛c.; 250 boxes do., February, at 7¼c.; and for January delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes Short Rib at 6⅛c.; and 750 boxes Long and Short Clear at 6⅛c. and 6¼c., ₩ lb.... Lard has been quoted firm, with less urgent offerings, but has not been remarkably active. Sales have been reported of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Western Steam, 9⅜c.@9½c. for Kettle-rendered, 9⅛c.@9¾c. for City, 8⅛c.@9c. for No. 1, and [illegible] for Good. For forward delivery there has been a fair demand, with sales reported of [illegible] tcs. Western Steam and Kettle-rendered, for January, at 9⅛c.; February, at 9¼c. Rifle, ₩ lb.... Beef continues in light request at from $8 [illegible] for Mess, and $10@$12 [illegible] for Extra Mess. [illegible] Beef dull, but steady at from $18@$20 for old and new Prime Mess, and $20@$22 for India Mess and $22 [illegible] for Fancy City do., ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been in less demand, with sales of 125 bbls. at $28@$30 for new.... Butter has been generally dull, the choicer makes of State have been in fair demand, mostly for local use, and quoted firm. Other grades quite tame and somewhat irregular. Cheese very quiet throughout. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 28c.@40c. in firkins and half-firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@37c.; ordinary to extra Western at 16c.@30c. ₩ lb.... Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 12c.@13¼c.; good to extra State Farm Dairy at 11½c.@12c.; Western, common to prime, 9½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—There has been less inquiry for Clover, which has been quoted about steady at 11½c. for prime Indiana, and 10c.@11½c. for Ohio, ₩ lb.; sales, 250 bags. Calcutta Linseed has been more active and quoted firmer; sales, 5,300 bags, by the *Anonyma*, at $2 30@$2 31½, and 3,000 bags, by the *Tantallon Castle*, at $2 27½, gold, ₩ bushel. Other kinds quiet. We quote, Timothy at $3 30@$3 40; Flax at $1 80@$1 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 27½@$2 31½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate call for refining stock, at about previous rates, though values showed less buoyancy. For other kinds of Raw, there has not been much inquiry. Sales, 984 hhds., and 2,497 boxes, including 650 hhds., about fully fair Cuba, at 9¼c.; 300 hhds. good common refining Martinique at 9c.; 188 hhds. common refining Cuba, on private terms; 65 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 10c.@10¼c.; 1,700 boxes Clayed Havana, No. 12, at 9⅛c., and 957 boxes Molasses Sugar at 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good refining Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 box at 9⅝c.@10c. ₩ lb. Refined in less demand at former figures.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active yet quoted heavy; sales, 327,000 lbs., common to prime at 8¾c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9¼c.@10c. Of Stearine, 24,000 lbs. were sold at 8c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Oil Grease, 20,000 lbs. at 7⅛c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been rather dull at old figures; sales 225 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@60c.; 150 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 15, and 125 bales new Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better request and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more room available in the way of berth Freights, especially by sail, leading to some depression in rates, chiefly for Grain, of which there were rather more liberal engagements at the reduced figures, though nothing like an active movement was reported. The business in other kinds of Produce was on a limited scale at essentially unaltered quotations. The chartering movement was light. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were held generally above the limits of shippers, preventing free negotiations. Grain vessels were in some request, but at low rates. Vessels for general cargo attracted but little attention. There was some call for vessels for the Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Store trades, but business was impeded by the firmness of ship-owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 650 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, and 7-32d. for compressed, by sail; 37,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d., to fill up; 12,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 700 boxes Bacon and 480 tcs. Lard at 35s., by sail and 45s., by steam; 50 tons Measurement Goods, by steam, at 20s.; 25 tons Merchandise, by do., at 30s.; 800 boxes Cheese, by do., at 45s. ₩ ton; 500 bbls. Rosin, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₩ 280 lbs.; also, a British bark, 620 tons, from Norfolk, with about 20,000 bushels Grain at 6s. ₩ quarter; 1,500 bales Cotton at 7-16d. for square bales ₩ lb., and 300 bbls. Rosin at 3s. ₩ 280 lbs.; and an American ship, 1,340 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, by sail, 4,500 bushels Wheat, at 7d. ₩ bushel; 500 bags Clover-seed at 25s.; 1,000 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 21s. 3d. ₩ ton; 350 bbls. Rosin, at 3s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 50 tcs. Beef, at 7s. ₩ tierce; 50 pkgs. Provisions, at 35s. ₩ ton; 50 tcs. Pork, (via Liverpool) at 7s. ₩ tierce; also, a British ship, 1,087 tons, and another 806 tons placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, by steam, 30 hhds. Tallow and 25 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 100 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₩ ton; 500 bbls. Rosin, at 3s. ₩ 280 lbs., with further considerable engagements of the latter rumored, but rumors not confirmed. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, an Italian bark, 441 tons, with 4,300 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter, short lay days; a Swedish bark, 533 tons, with 3,500 quarters do., and a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, with 3,300 quarters do., (chartered in Europe,) on private terms; a German bark, 450 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. Rosin hence, for Cork and the Continent, privilege of Stettin, on private terms. For Havre, by steam, via Glasgow, 200 boxes Bacon at 55s ₩ ton. For a Continental port, direct, between Havre and Hamburg, an American ship, 760 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 300 bales Cotton, reported at ⅝c. for compressed, ₩ lb.; 640 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 250 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton, and 300 bbls. Rosin at 3s. ₩ 280 lbs.; also, rumored, a German bark, with 2,900 and 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl., but rumor not confirmed. For Rotterdam, 100 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 250 bags Merchandise at 35s., and 500 bags Clover-seed at 40s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Genoa, an Italian bark, with about 1,000 bales Cotton, rumored, at 1c. ₩ lb., but rumor not confirmed.

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The New-York Times.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The President and Cabinet have adopted the recommendations of Mr. G. W. CURTIS' Civil Service Commission without reservation, and ordered them to go into effect on the *first of next month*. This is probably about the very last thing in the world which Senator SCHURZ expected or desired. While the Commission was sitting, SCHURZ went about among the members of it, saying that they might as well put their work in the fire, for the President was certain to suppress it. We ask the public to bear in mind, in common fairness, that SCHURZ and his "screeheads" have never interested themselves in this Commission in any way except to discourage it. The Administration called the Commission into existence—it only received the report on Monday afternoon; and on Tuesday morning it declared its intention of adopting it. The measure itself will be a most unwelcome one for men like SCHURZ and FENTON, for it imposes *fitness* as the test of office, and takes away the power of appointment for political reasons. What HOWARD and FENTON wanted was to control patronage—not to see it thus placed hopelessly beyond their reach. They will now bluster and abuse the President worse than ever, but the people will have a clearer insight into their motives and purposes than they have hitherto had this session.

Senator PATTERSON denies the accuracy of our statements regarding his Custom-house investigation. We reaffirm every remark we have made on the subject, and will proceed to prove its truth when we have done with our exposures of Senator PATTERSON'S latest trick. We say that the Subcommittee which came on to New-York, for the pretended purpose of making an inquiry into the business of the Custom-house, placed all sorts of impediments in the way of witnesses they did not want to hear; manipulated other witnesses in a manner unworthy of a Tombs lawyer, and garbled or suppressed much of the evidence they condescended to receive. All this we will prove from the report itself. Senator PATTERSON may rail at us as much as he pleases, but he will find it very hard to get over the facts we will produce against him.

The Phantoms of the Senate.

When the opposition in Congress has contrived to dope the public and the independent Press once or twice more, people will begin to understand the tactics a little better. In politics every trick seems to pass muster as lawful, and it is lucky for those pure-minded reformers, SCHURZ and FENTON, that so much latitude prevails, or their tactics during the past week would have exposed them to the contempt of all impartial men. The President's sincerity in the cause of civil service reform now needs no further vindication. He has given a crushing answer to his unscrupulous assailants. Senators SCHURZ, PATTERSON and FENTON assumed to come forward as civil service reformers, with a resolution for the appointment of a committee which would have exceeded the Star Chamber in its powers—which would have had the right to go into any man's house, on the flimsiest pretense, and demand his books and papers, or summon him to any distance it pleased, no matter at what inconvenience to himself. Such despotic authority as this ought not to be conferred except in times of extraordinary emergency. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN—a man of sound judgment and undoubted integrity—declares that it is unconstitutional. But Senator SCHURZ has very little respect for "Constitutionalists." He is a born revolutionist—his [illegible] in life is to pull down everything [illegible] question in its place. That instinct of [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] Germany, where there is certainly far more [illegible] for the existing than here. The American people are in favor of reform; but they are not in favor of the destructive method of government. Senator SCHURZ would burn down a house to drive a rat out of one room in it. A man of this type will soon find his level in the United States Senate.

Now what necessity was there for the Star Chamber Committee which Senator SCHURZ and his friends demanded? "There are abuses in the public service, and it is necessary to drag them forth to the light." Very good—in saying that Messrs. SCHURZ and FENTON only take words out of the President's mouth. But why cannot the necessary investigations be made without an arbitrary Committee, of which Mr. SCHURZ is the leading spirit? A standing committee of the Senate is a very powerful body. It is fully equal to any inquiry which ever be called for. It is a body constructed in accordance with safe and valuable precedents, dating back almost to the origin of the Government. All the Senators who voted against the Star Chamber device were in favor of this just and fair Committee. And yet, with singular recklessness and disregard of facts, Mr. SCHURZ and his friends accused these Senators—men like EDMUNDS, of Vermont, and FRELINGHUYSEN, and SHERMAN, and CONKLING—of entering into a plot to suppress inquiry, merely because they wanted inquiry conducted in an impartial and searching manner. Was there ever greater intolerance or unfairness shown? The absurdity of the pretext is fully brought out in the admission of Mr. SCHURZ'S principal ally in this scheme—Senator PATTERSON—that this Senate Committee subsequently appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Senators accused of stifling inquiry, was *perfectly satisfactory*. "Mr. PATTERSON," says the report, "expressed his satisfaction with the composition of the Committee, *all of whom he said were good men.*" Then what on earth was all the "row" about, people will naturally ask? What right have Senators to brand their fellow Senators one day as rascals, and on the next day to profess entire satisfaction with their course?

The secret of this tempest in a tea-cup is to be discovered in the speech made by Senator SCHURZ. In the course of a long attack upon the general order system, he insinuated that the President was personally interested in the corruptions and abuses which, as he alleged, were incidental to that system. No other construction could be put upon his speech of Wednesday last. We do not hesitate to say that such an insinuation as this—made in a sly, mean, underhanded manner,—is not so much a reflection upon the President, as an insult to the people of the United States. They derive no honor from having their Chief Magistrate held up to the odium of the world as a corrupt man, in league with jobbers and thieves. There is a political warfare which is not only injurious to the great parties, but disgraceful to the country—and that is the kind of warfare which Senator SCHURZ practices. The charge that Gen. GRANT is a corrupt man is to the last degree false and unjust in itself, and we believe that the people of this country at large will repel it with indignation. Even Senator SCHURZ, with all his morbid hatred of the President, dare not insult his fellow-citizens by openly accusing the President of corruption. He does it by cunning whispers and innuendoes, by covert hints and sinister suggestions, as a masked brave lies in wait to deliver a stealthy blow in the back of his prey. In this work he finds a congenial ally in Senator FENTON—a man as much in love with honesty that he began to practice it in a memorable manner early in life, and has ever since tried to excel his youthful exploits in the same adventurous field. He was censured, and never disproved the accusation, of having used the office of Governor to promote his private ends. And then these two men turn round and accuse Senators of long-tried and spotless integrity, of conspiring against the public to keep up the corruptions of the public service, and Republican newspapers are actually "taken in" by the insolent trick! We appeal to the cool and impartial judgment of the public in this matter. Let them mark what the President has done and will do for civil service reform. Let them remember that he voluntarily called into existence the Commission whose report he adopted entire, within *twenty-four hours of its being presented to him*. In what light do Messrs. SCHURZ & Co. now stand, if not as men who have made a disgraceful attempt to gain political capital by means of false pretenses?

Civil Service Reform at Last.

The country will receive with profound satisfaction the adoption by the President of the rules governing the civil service, reported by the Commissioners appointed last Summer. This adoption is prompt and unqualified. It is made with the approbation of the Cabinet; the rules are to be put in operation on the first of the new year, and everything promises the beginning of the end of those miserable and disgraceful evils of our civil service which have for years been at once abhorred and endured by every honest public man. The way in which the reform is finally put in practical form is a curious illustration of the working of American politics. It was begun by Mr. JENCKES four years since, with the profound conviction that reform could be reached only by elaborate legislation, and that those officials would be the last to surrender the old methods through which they exercised enormous patronage. It was naturally argued that the Executive positions of the Government were filled by the machinery aimed at, and the occupants of those positions could not be expected to give up the system to which they owed their own prominence, and by which they were compelled to work their own betterment. But the public has been steadily gaining knowledge of the facts in the case, and these have [illegible] and not any conviction of the reform in the minds of the mass of the people, compelled all of the politicians in [illegible] the existing system were insignificant. This almost silent but continually-advancing movement found in Gen. GRANT precisely the man to meet its demands. The President whom the people had called to power, with a mass which the trading politicians did not dare to oppose and could not alter, was the very instrument required to carry out a reform for which the people had conceived an undemonstrative but firm desire. The election of Gen. GRANT, in obedience to the popular will, was a legitimate precedent to the inauguration, in obedience to the same force, of a reform against which professional politicians had set themselves with blind and interested obstinacy, very much like that with which they schemed against Gen. GRANT'S nomination.

The reform is finally to be inaugurated on substantially the principle proposed by the Jenckes bill. Admission to the civil service is to be limited to applicants who have passed a competitive examination, of which public notice is to be given. After the pressure of this examination, admission is still to be limited to the lowest grades of the various groups into which the offices under the Government are to be divided. When vacancies occur in any grades above the lowest, these are to be filled by promotion, after competitive examination, from applicants engaged in the lower grades. After admission, there is to be a probationary term of six months, then a re-examination, and in the event of a favorable result of this re-examination, a confirmation of the original appointment. This is the broad basis of the rules, which will be found elsewhere. The objections on legal grounds which have been made to the project have been on two grounds. They are, first, that the power of removal by the President cannot be curtailed; by this system it is not; and second, that room must be left for the discretion of the appointing power, which is provided for by a rule that the names of three applicants in the order of excellence, determined by the competitive examinations, shall be certified by the proper officers to the appointer.

Judge Bedford's Explanation.

In another column will be found a card from Judge BEDFORD, giving his explanation and justification of the claim of $6,500 for services as Assistant District-Attorney, which he submitted to the "Interim Board of Audit," and which was allowed by the Board and paid by the Controller. We do not regard the Judge's explanation as satisfactory by any means; but as he has taken steps to have the matter investigated by the Grand Jury—which was the sole object of our calling attention to it—the public will doubtless be content to await the result of their investigation. Judge BEDFORD'S defense of the transaction appears to be two-fold—first, that the claim for extra services was an equitable one, and second, that its allowance by the Board of Audit was legal, or, at least, that he believed it to be legal, and accepted the payment of the claim in entire innocence that there was anything wrong about it. The equity of the claim he bases on the fact that he received only $3,500 salary for his services while Assistant District-Attorney, which, he intimates, was not an adequate compensation. But he knew what the salary was when he took the office, and he was at liberty to resign it whenever he saw fit. The Mayor's salary at the same time was only $4,000, and as we stated yesterday, Ex-Mayor OPDYKE would have had just as much equity on his side if he had presented a claim to the Board of Audit, in 1870, for extra pay while he was Mayor in 1862-3.

Judge BEDFORD also urges in justification of his claim that an associate in the District-Attorney's office had got a similar claim passed by the Legislature. It is true, we believe, that Mr. HUTCHINGS, Mr. O. L. STEWART and A. OAKEY HALL did get a claim through the Legislature of 1869 for extra services while serving in the District-Attorney's office. It is to be presumed that they convinced the Legislature of the justice of their claim. At any rate, they took a legal method of getting it allowed; and if, as Judge BEDFORD intimates, his claim was submitted at the same time and disallowed, the only inference to be drawn from the fact is that the Legislature did not think him entitled to it. If, on the other hand, his claim was omitted through an oversight, why did he not present it to the next Legislature? Why wait till after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1870, and then bring it before the Board of Audit? The Judge professes to be ignorant whether his claim ever passed the Board of Supervisors or not. He says that Mayor HALL and Mr. HUTCHINGS promised to present it to the Board, and he relied on their promise. Now this is a very vital point, because, if the claim never passed the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Audit were prohibited by their own resolution from allowing it. We think the Judge will find, if he examines the law, that the Board had no authority to pass his claims, even if it were presented to them. The claim amounted, in effect, to an increase of his salary, and, if we mistake not, there was a law then existing on the statute book expressly prohibiting the Board of Supervisors from increasing the salaries of County officials. This was the reason why Mr. HUTCHINGS and Mr. STEWART were compelled to apply to the Legislature to get their claims legalized. If, as Judge BEDFORD says, Mayor HALL and Mr. HUTCHINGS agreed to get his claim through the Board of Supervisors, and that was to be sufficient to make it legal, why did they not manage their own claims in the same way? It is evident that if Messrs. HALL and HUTCHINGS ever made any such promise as Judge BEDFORD says they did, they undertook to do what they must have known could not legally be done. We submit that GOVERNEUR S. BEDFORD, being both a lawyer and a Judge, ought to have known [illegible] [illegible] law will not excuse a laboring man for the commission of a crime, it certainly ought not to excuse a Judge.

The simple facts, then, which the Grand Jury are called on to investigate, as we understand them, are these: I. In May, 1870, Judge BEDFORD received from the City Treasury $6,500 as an increase of his salary as Assistant District-Attorney in the years 1868-6-7 and 8, such increase never having been authorized by any legal body, and being expressly prohibited by law. II. The money so received was paid on a claim which passed the Board of Audit in direct violation of its own resolution, and was therefore illegal. III. The City never received any legal consideration for the money, having already paid Judge BEDFORD the full amount of his salary as Assistant District-Attorney, and having promoted him to a higher and more lucrative position on the Bench. It is for the Grand Jury to say wherein the transaction differs in criminality from the other payments of the Board of Audit which have been made the subject of indictment, and also to determine on whom the burden of the guilt rests.

The Reversal of the School Ring.

Among the numerous instances of reform witnessed since the defeat of the Tammany thieves at the last election, none is more striking than the course that has been taken by that subdivision of the Ring known as the Department of Public Instruction, in regard to the publications of HARPER BROTHERS. As is well known, this house has for years past published standard books on educational subjects, and for thirty years previous to Jan. 1, 1871, these books were in universal use in our public schools—not from any friendship entertained for their publishers, but because the books were required as a proper system of instruction. Last Fall, however, the determined opposition to the Ring shown by *Harper's Weekly* called forth one of those exhibitions of power for which the Tammany Ring was celebrated.

The notorious NATHANIEL SANDS called on one of the firm of HARPER BROTHERS, and after extolling the virtues of HALL, TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY, alluded to the course taken by *Harper's Weekly* against them, and stated that a change in the course of that paper was desirable. This cool suggestion not being agreed to, the Christian Philanthropist stated "that the HARPERS could not expect to publish their *Weekly* and succeed with school-books," and thereupon retired, with the manner of a Minister Plenipotentiary of a great Power after asking for his passports.

Shortly after this, the Board of Public Instruction met. As nine out of twelve of this eminent body held sinecure positions by the appointment and permission of the Ring—including such men as this same SANDS, receiving ten thousand dollars a year as TAX Commissioner; WILLIAM WOOD, Dock Commissioner; LORIN INGERSOLL, of the ever-to-be-remembered firm of INGERSOLL & CO.; BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver of Taxes; MAGNUS GROSS, of the Board of Health, with others—it was quick to enforce the threat of the Ring. Its Committee on Supplies, then composed of TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL A. LEWIS, and FRANK PALMER, was required to strike all the publications of HARPER BROTHERS from the list of books used in the schools. This was done privately, without discussion, *and contrary to the rules of the Department*. After being done, this Committee in December last presented a resolution that the list of books "contained in the annexed statement" should be adopted for the year 1871, which "annexed statement" carefully omitted all mention of the books published by HARPER BROTHERS. This omission having leaked out, some School Trustees and others suggested to Commissioners WOOD, SANDS & Co., that the list as reported had better be read, giving as a reason, that some of the best and most careful school-books had been omitted. Of course this announcement created some inquiry among those Commissioners not in the secret, but they became as dumb as oysters when informed by Mr. LEWIS, of the Committee, that it was the orders of the "leaders" (alias the Ring) that these books should be taken off the list—and off they went—not one member of the Board dissenting, or even having the courage to call for a reading of the report of the Committee.

From that time up to the election, on the 7th day of November last, no superintendent or teacher of the Department of Public Instruction had the temerity to even speak of WILSON'S *Readers*, or the other books of the HARPERS. But on the 8th day of November a change came over the scene. These School Commissioners, appointed by Mayor HALL solely on account of their "independence, high moral standing, intelligence and fidelity to the schools," suddenly discovered that the power of their Ring friends had departed to return no more. They became conscious that there had been an election—that the vessel they sailed in was foundering, and, like rats, they at once began to leave the sinking ship. The old book-list was hunted up, and all HARPERS' publications restored to it. Nor was this all. They looked over HARPERS' book-list, and added more of their publications than had been formerly supplied. And this, too, without the solicitation of the HARPERS, either directly or indirectly. This amended list was at once presented to the high-toned Board of Commissioners, composed, be it remembered, (with the exception of Judge HOOPER C. VAN VORST, who was nothing to the Ring,) of the same men who had struck HARPERS' books off the list of the previous year, and was, as a matter of course, adopted by a unanimous vote.

The reasons for this action upon the part of the School Commissioners is evident. The same desire to retain their sinecure positions under the City Government, led them, in the one case, to vote unanimously to take the HARPERS' publications out of the schools, and, in the other, to turn their backs on [illegible] old associates, and restore these publications by a unanimous vote. Need any one wonder, after this exhibition of "independence and fidelity to the schools" on the part of the School Commissioners, that the attendance of pupils in the schools controlled by them has fallen off by thousands since they assumed office?

The Work of the Grand Jury.

The Court of Sessions Grand Jury evidently mean business. It is perfectly clear, however, that if they are to discharge fully and faithfully the task before them, their labors cannot possibly terminate on Dec. 30. Not to speak of the little matter which they are to investigate today, there is HALL'S case, which is so unaccountably long in being disposed of. The deeper the transactions sanctioned by the Interim Board of Audit are looked into, the darker their criminality becomes. TWEED is indicted for fabricating vouchers under shelter of HALL'S notorious resolution. CONNOLLY has been indicted for, among other things, having knowingly accepted these bogus claims, while HALL—the author of all the mischief—the "chief conspirator" of the gang, remains untouched. HALL has obviously friends within the ranks of the Grand Jury, who are fighting step by step every effort made by the honest men in that body to indict him. What is even more to the purpose, he has friends in the District-Attorney and his advisers. The tenor of the indictment against TWEED proved that a deliberate effort is being made to avoid dealing with the "fraudulent violation of duty" involved in the passage of the resolution which made possible the thefts of TWEED and his confederates. It will sound very like a farce if the present Grand Jury is to dissolve after having indicted the men who carried off the contents of the City strong-box, without finding that any blame attached to the man who forced the lock and held open the door. HALL'S resolution was simply a very ingenious burglar's tool, expressly constructed for this special operation, and the man who designed and used it must be put in the same category as the other thieves.

After the leading rascals are disposed of, there are, not to go beyond the six millions voted away by the Board of Audit, numerous ramifications to be followed up in tracing the disposal of the stolen property. For there was some little return in the shape of goods given by the rascally tradesmen who appeared as the nominal claimants of vast sums of City money. J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON, for example, did give some actual value in safes as a basis for the four hundred thousand dollars or so drawn in his name. The safes really furnished to the Court-house were valued by experts at about sixty thousand dollars. There may, therefore, be some truth in the rumor that various local Judges have been supplied with safes in their private residences at the City expense, and a handsome margin would still remain to be distributed by the versatile WOODWARD among the inner Ring of Court-house thieves. If the Judiciary has also had its picking in this particular feast of plunder, the Grand Jury are doubly bound to let the people know it. The citizens of New-York are sternly resolved that to begin with, the multiplied iniquities of the Board of Audit shall be visited with their appropriate punishment. It would be a sorry commencement to the righteous course of justice, if the Judges before whom the offenders should be brought, were found to be themselves partners in the same record of plunder.

The German Army Bill.

On the 1st of December the German Parliament passed a highly important law. When the full scope and bearing of that law are understood, it will be seen that the Parliamentary session has been like one of those epigrams of MARTIAL'S which carries its sting in its tail. The measure was passed two hours before the reception of the Imperial Message proroguing the Legislative Assembly; and it was carried after the departure of many members, and especially of those from South Germany, in anticipation of the close of the session. This law is important not to the Germans alone, but to all Europe; for it gives up the entire control of the army, its expenditure, organization, and general direction to the executive power. A former article of the North German Constitution gave the King of Prussia control of the army, so far as to vote two hundred and twenty-five thalers for each man per annum up to the 31st of December, 1871; the present measure gives to the Emperor of Germany absolute control for three years, instead of one, and enables him to preserve an attitude of constant menace toward all his neighbors.

There are several things in this somewhat arbitrary transaction to regret. It is well known that it was "sprung" unexpectedly upon the Parliament, and there were many members who had gone home who would not have dreamed of doing so had they known what was contemplated, and who as certainly would have voted against the bill had they remained in their seats. Future Parliaments will hesitate to disperse, lest some trick be played at the eleventh hour, and will probably be less flexible at moments when legislative concession is more needful than it now is. The President of the late Parliament, Herr DELBRUCK, instructed by Prince BISMARCK and Gen. VON ROON, declares, however, that the present moment is supremely important. He intimated in his speech on the bill that it ought to pass, so as to show the world that Germany would be as well armed in 1874 as she is now. Peace is concluded, he observed, but many of the stipulations would not be executed until March, 1874. France was traditionally belligerent. The snake was "scotched, not killed," and might "close and be herself." Germany would do all she could to preserve peace, but must show foreign nations that she had the power to do so. These and other plausible things the President said to the Chamber, and in the end the bill became law, after a second division, by a small Government majority.

Now, if Germany could afford to disarm after a quasi skirmish, that nation was united Germany after the late French war. If the United States could afford to disband her armies after crushing the rebellion, Germany could do the like after crushing the military power of France. No European campaigns have ever been more splendid and more decisive than those of VON MOLTKE. The organization of the Prussian forces, the lightning-like rapidity of their assemblage, and their unequaled handling in the field, have taught a lesson that neither France nor the rest of the world is likely to forget. But would not consciousness of strength, and appreciation of the conclusiveness of their achievements, have been better shown by an immediate diminution of standing armies and of the onerous military tax upon the people? We have no hesitation in saying that the swift disbandment of the armies of the United States after the peace, impressed the world with a greater sense of our power than even the swift gathering of those mighty forces had done. The passage of this act shows not strength but timidity. It shows that France is distrusted, and that Germany has something to fear from her.

If Germany is afraid of Russia, of course another set of considerations comes into play. This, however, is expressly disavowed, while, as we have seen, distrust of France was openly urged as a reason for passing this bill. We cannot but think the attitude of Germany would have been much nobler, after her magnificent victory, had she nobly trusted to a policy of peace. She has gained all she is likely to gain by fighting for a long time to come, and although the maxim that teaches, and in time of peace to prepare for war is in general a sound one, and was never better illustrated than by Germany herself, yet there are limits to its application which no nation at this time could have more safely remembered.

MINOR TOPICS.

One of the reasons for HALL clinging so tenaciously to office is that he may be able to put through the consolidated debt bonds of the Belmont contract in a way satisfactory to that eminent financier. The fact suggests the necessity of this fifteen million transaction being investigated by the Grand Jury. There have been rumors to the effect that they have already done so, but these want confirmation. There are two questions which the public desire to have settled in regard to these bonds. First, how did it come about that securities to this amount should be negotiated at ten per cent. less than their market value? Next, how was it that the bonds appear on the City books as being negotiated only at 100, when, even after deducting Mr. BELMONT'S liberal commission, and the mysterious three per cent. to NATHANIEL SANDS, there was still a margin to be accounted for? Investigation would probably show that the public have been swindled in this transaction to an amount quite equal to TWEED'S share of the spoils of the Board of Audit.

Mr. CONKLING'S resolution of inquiry into the general order business of the New-York Custom-house came up yesterday and was passed with several amendments, extending the scope of the inquiry in the broadest manner. The amendments were accepted with the utmost promptness by Mr. CONKLING, and it will not be for want of instructions if the affairs of the New-York Custom-house, past, present and *in future*, are not turned to the light of day. Nobody doubts the existence of evils in the institution. There is now no room to doubt the entire willingness of the Senate who has been most freely charged with responsibility for them to have them thoroughly investigated.

The CZAR ALEXANDER has issued a decree granting furloughs to fifty thousand men of the Russian Army, and it is straightway assumed that the peace of Europe is assured thereby. Possibly the courteous circular of Count ANDRASSY, and the amicable relations, despite the late factitious pugilistic encounter, professed by the Court of Berlin, have something to do with the Czar's decree. Yet what, after all, are fifty thousand men among a million and a half? And, which is still more pertinent, what would the absence of five hundred thousand men on furlough signify with the Russian railway system what it now has become? The truth is, the whole military problem of the future is changed in Russia by railroads and telegraphs, and if a new NAPOLEON were to attempt hereafter another campaign of Moscow, he would probably come to grief very much faster than his predecessor. For the rest, a certain proportion of the Russian Army have furloughs every year in time of peace, and such would doubtless have been granted them just now, even had Count ANDRASSY been less affable, or Prince BISMARCK more grimly sententious. The simple truth is, that *all* the great European Powers, England perhaps excepted, are getting ready to fight, although when they will set about it no one at this moment can safely venture to predict.

Utah's admission to the rights of State Government is a question likely to engage the early attention of Congress. The Mormon leaders seem to be bending all their energies to secure the proposal a favorable reception, and their Gentile neighbors are equally active in opposing it. Even after the indispensable preliminary of the abolition of polygamy, the question has certain aspects entirely apart from the material interests to be consulted in the admission of Utah as a State. Among these is the irrepressible tendency of all Mormon rule to assume the character of a theocracy. Even under a State Constitution of the true Republican type this could hardly be avoided. Brigham YOUNG as Governor would only have added another to his spiritual and temporal titles, and would be the most absolute potentate on this continent, while his chief followers would hold, to more purpose than they do now, high offices among the people.

The first light thrown on the childhood of CHARLES DICKENS by his biographer, Mr. FORSTER, reveals what interests without surprising us. People who suffer are commonly the ones who can depict suffering. The pathos, not to say the morbid sensibility, of portions of DICKENS' writings tell an unmistakable story to all analysts of human character. It now appears that at ten years of age DICKENS was a poor little drudge in a blacking factory. He went through privation, insult and misery. His companions were coarse and [illegible] and these [illegible] suffered acutely was torture to him. In a letter of his, very early in life, to [illegible], he writes:

"No words can express the secret agony of my soul as I [illegible] into this degradation; compared those companions with those of my happier childhood; and felt my every hope of growing up to be a learned and distinguished man crushed in my bosom. I used frequently to pace the streets I had of late been entirely neglected and hopeless; of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my proud heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned, and thought, and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my ambition up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more—cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and caressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams that I have a dear wife and children, even when I am a man, and wander desolately back to that time of my life."

The picture is sorrowful indeed; yet we cannot look upon it without perceiving how much DICKENS' future ability and usefulness to the world depended upon his going through just such an experience. Poets "learn in suffering what they teach in song," and the lesson taught by the novelist must be gained, for the most part, in much the same way.

Now that the excitement in connection with the Grand Duke's visit to Boston has subsided, it may not be out of place to inquire into the conduct of some of the Harvard students previous to the arrival of the Imperial visitor. Among the amusements indulged in, were the sending of forged orders to hotel-keepers and tax-payers, ordering them to the heads of proscriptions as they passed and repeated under the windows of Holyoke House, at Cambridge, and fighting in the public square. It might be considered a good practical joke to astonish President ELIOT'S household with the delivery of a ton of ice at one time, or to order HALL'S hotel to present itself at a certain hour in front of the main entrance to Harvard Library. Even the set-to in Harvard-square could be overlooked on the ground that "boys will be boys;" but we cannot so easily find excuse for the disgusting "fun" at the Holyoke House.

The adage which allows that one story may be good until another has been told, recently received quite a forcible illustration at the hands of Capt. WM. BACON, of the brig Geo. W. Chase. Some time since an extraordinary account was given of the flight of carrier-pigeons from the brig named while she was far out in the Atlantic Ocean. A youth named HARRY BLENKENS was referred to as the authority. It appears this young gentleman was a passenger on the Chase, and according to his own showing started the pigeons for the purpose of testing their power to return home from long distances at sea. The experiment was considered to be in every way satisfactory; and we have no doubt many persons who propose making the tour of Europe next Summer, thought of using this means of sending news to their friends from the ocean. Capt. BACON'S statement is, therefore, worth knowing. He admits that Master BLENKENS was a passenger on his vessel, but declares that there were no pigeons on board during the voyage. In view of the possible heart-aches and disappointments that might result from the failure of such ingenious fee facilitating communications, not to speak of the cruelty to the poor birds, it is proper that the Captain's contradiction should not go unnoticed.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Seven Hours' Fall—Our Travel—Holiday Sleighing and the Masts.

The first heavy snow-storm of the season burst upon "Gotham" at noon yesterday. There had been a slight sputter of the "fairy moisture" earlier in the day, but it passed away, and Broadway was thronged with Holiday shoppers of the softer sex, in full Winter costume of furs and new fabrics, when the air became thick, and white showers came down to annoy the pedestrians. The fall was heavy and fast, lasting from noon until 7½ P. M., until the snow was three and a quarter inches deep. The thermometer indicated 30° at 7 A. M.; barometer, 30.13 inches. Thermometer at noon, 30°; barometer, 30.05. Thermometer at 3 P. M., 30°; barometer, 30.00. Thermometer at 9 P. M., 30°; barometer, 30.05.

The streets were uniformly impeded in the afternoon, and many of the vehicles filled with passengers were inextricably jammed until they "doubled up" their teams. This was brought about earlier than the companies intended by the duties of Mr. BOSWELL and his constituents, who promptly stopped cars everywhere and with but two teams at work, and those of the lightest sort, were more to help him on his journey. The mass of the blockade among those then were those arrested at the Harlem-street crossing, and a whole "string of cars" was kept on a stand-still by the help of the Police until additional teams arrived from the depot. Toward evening the snow-plows had cleared the tracks, and the drivers made good time on all the lines.

Pedestrianism was precarious, and many a man paid the penalty of a hasty step by a sudden and depressingly ridiculous stick, struggle and fall. The coal-collar iron tops brought many a valiant to earth. They are especially treacherous footing, being first smooth and wet, and when slightly covered with snow, as slippery as ice.

Still had the "wintry air" a charm for hundreds. It promised sleighing in abundance during the Holidays. Young sports and old beaux, too long for the jingle of the sleigh-bells and pale ladies, in fancy, dressed for a moment behind a spirited team on the Bloomingdale, or along the avenues by moonlight, over the crisp, white snow. Christmas will be a "white one," people of the clean hope. And, if it is, Trinity chimes will be ahed out by myriad sleigh-bells all through the day. The first sleighing last year was on Dec. 26. In 1869 on Dec. 6 six and one-fourth inches of snow fell.

The mails were not delayed to any extent through the afternoon and evening. None were behind time except the Erie and Boston, of which the former is generally late. The latter was due at 4½ o'clock, and did not get in before 7.

Weather Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—7 P. M.—The area of low barometer, which was Monday afternoon central over Massachusetts Bay, has moved north-east beyond our stations, and was followed for a short time by clear weather. A disturbance, which was indicated yesterday morning as advancing in the extreme South-west, has apparently passed through Kentucky north-eastward, producing a rapid fall in the barometer, accompanied by snow, from Tennessee to Michigan and New-England, where it is still snowing. The temperature continues very low and falling from Iowa and Wisconsin to Virginia. The reports from California received to-day show that a severe storm prevailed there on Monday, but has now abated. The barometer has risen rapidly to the Rocky Mountain stations as far as heard from.

PROBABILITIES.

The disturbance on the Pacific coast will probably pass north-eastward into Montana, and falling barometer and rising temperature prevail on Wednesday in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. A high barometer north of Missouri and west of Lake Superior will move eastward with diminished pressure, and cold north-west winds prevail west of the Appalachian range; cloudy weather, with westerly winds, prevail very generally on Wednesday along the Atlantic coast; brisk winds from North Carolina to Maryland. Navigation being closed upon the lakes, the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports during the Winter.

Almost an Accident on the Erie Railway Yesterday.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Cincinnati Express on the Erie Railway had a narrow escape from a serious accident, near this place, this forenoon. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and jumped a frog, throwing four cars from the track. The cars ran for an eighth of a mile over the ties, at a spot where they were in imminent danger of being thrown down an embankment many feet. That they did not leave the road-bed was providential. The trunks were torn from under the cars, and the train delayed four hours. Great excitement prevailed among the passengers, but no one was injured. Conductor GEN. WALLET, who was running the train, expressed the opinion that it was one of the narrowest escapes ever known on the [illegible]

THE CITY THIEVES.

Strange Rumors About the Indictment of Mayor Hall.

The Bill Said to Have Been Returned to the Grand Jury.

Another Day of Excitement in the Sheriff's Office—Rumors of What Has Been Done and Will be Done by the Grand Jury—A Leading Judge to be Indicted—No Arrests Yet.

Up to a late hour last night no further arrests had been made under indictments found by the Grand Jury in relation to City frauds. Very important rumors were afloat throughout the day, but as every official's mouth was hermetically sealed it was impossible to reach an authoritative conclusion in any case. The most startling of these reports was to the effect that a true bill had been found by the Grand Jury against Mayor HALL, but that the paper was returned to them, whether for reconsideration, or for other purposes, is not stated. One thing is certain, that somebody is covering HALL in the Grand Jury room, and the circumstances must soon be made known. There was a fierce fight over the matter yesterday, it is said, some of the jurors favoring an indictment for felony, others for misdemeanor, and particular ones insisting that nothing should be done.

More About the Indictments.

Nothing, of course, can be stated authoritatively, in the absence of official reports of the Grand Jury's movements, as to who has been indicted. One thing is certain, however, the Jury, during their long sitting, has been investigating every species of Municipal fraud which had been called prominently to the attention of the public through the columns of the TIMES. Much surprise and no little indignation has not been expressed over the fact that Mayor HALL has been subjected to the same humiliation that has been put upon his guilty associates. It is confidently asserted that the Mayor has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and why he had not been arrested upon the charge, therein is contained in a matter of mystery. The charges against the SWEENYS have been subjected to rigid scrutiny, it is said, and JAMES M. SWEENY then had the strongest evidence brought against him. The election frauds in O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S district, (the Fourth Senatorial,) have been made the subject of thorough investigation, and the Grand Jury has been aided materially by testimony furnished by the Committee of Seventy, who have been collecting the proofs of fraud since the day of election. Judges [illegible], [illegible], and "Tony" HARTMAN, and many other prominent Ring politicians, it is rumored, are in jeopardy of criminal prosecution upon charges of election frauds. To publish the names of all against whom it is rumored charges have been preferred before that magisterial body, would be to reprint a list of all who have in any way been concerned in Ring frauds. It is also asserted that a number of influential citizens who have made false returns of property are to be or have been indicted. The names of millionaires, holding the highest places in social circles, are mentioned in this list. It is also stated, with an air of authority, that the Grand Jury yesterday commenced an investigation in the Fisk-Mansfield case, which was finally adjourned until Thursday.

Scenes at the Sheriff's Office.

As much interest was attached to the Sheriff's office yesterday as on any day since the arrest of TWEED. There was, however, a dearth of news, neither the Sheriff nor any of his affable assistants having information of importance to communicate to the large corps of reporters who hungered for tidings of arrest under indictments supposed to be ground out by Judge BEDFORD'S Grand Jury. Rumors were flying about during the day of indictments found and arrests to be made, but up to the time the iron doors of the unfinished County Court-house were closed, at 4½ P. M., and Sheriff BRENNAN had gone to his house, no arrests had been made, and nothing was known of any in prospect. The most unmoved of all who were in expectation of exciting developments, was Sheriff BRENNAN, who smilingly waited for something to turn up. In answer to a TIMES reporter's question, the Sheriff said that he had nothing new to tell him.

"Is Mayor HALL in New-Jersey?" asked the reporter.

"He has a country-seat there, you know," answered the Sheriff, in a manner non-committal, and he added, further: "If he is in New-Jersey, it is not through any fear of arrest. You may feel assured upon that point." It was learned afterward that the Mayor was in his office at the time of the conversation.

As the Sheriff was leaving for home, he said that there would be no arrests made that day. Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, whose orders of arrest have become so intensely interesting to the general public, stated, later in the afternoon, that he did not have any arrests in view, and purposed taking a good rest at his hotel until morning.

The Day in the Court of General Sessions.

The interest at present centered in the Court of General Sessions still continues. Crowds of visitors were in attendance yesterday in expectation of the probable arraignment of certain City officials. The sealed packet of indictments which was presented on Monday evening with so much mystery occasioned considerable comment, and a general impression seemed to prevail that some prominent Tammany politicians would be brought before the Court. The circumstance that the entire number of officers attached to the General Sessions were directed to be in attendance at 10 o'clock—an hour earlier than usual—strengthened the impression; but nothing came of it. It was an unusually quiet day in the building, and no reason was given for the extraordinary action of Capt. McCLOSKEY in marshaling his subordinates at so early an hour. The Grand Jury were in session up to 12 o'clock, when they took a recess until this morning. A TIMES reporter was informed that since Friday they have only found four indictments—two against TWEED, and the others, it is alleged, against HUGH SMITH and JAMES M. SWEENY. CHAS. O'CONNOR, Judge EMMONS and Recorder HACKETT held a secret consultation in the office of the District-Attorney, but the result of their deliberations has not been developed. The building, throughout the day, was filled with rumors announcing the arrest of Mayor HALL, and the issuing of bench warrants for several others, but no information could be obtained from Judge GARVIN on the subject. The criticisms which appeared in the morning papers respecting Judge BEDFORD also excited much comment, and his probable action in that connection was the cause of considerable speculation.

Around the City Hall.

It was known yesterday that the Grand Jury had brought in several indictments against persons connected with the Ring frauds, and during the whole day this was a subject of conversation around the City Hall. It was generally supposed that an indictment against the Mayor was among those found. However this may be, the Mayor was at his office at quite an early hour, remained some time, and then left to attend a meeting up-town. The employes of the Mayor's office and the office of the Board of Supervisors were extremely anxious to learn who was arrested, or who was going to be, and every member of the Press that could be got hold of was closely questioned on the subject. It was whispered that one indictment was against a well-known merchant of this City for compounding a felony in connection with the Ring frauds, but the truth of this could not be ascertained. Beyond this, the day at the Departments was a remarkably dull one, few of the usual crowd of politicians being on hand.

The Grand Jury Session of Today.

The subpoena clerks attached to the District-Attorney's office were furnished with copies of the following notice for service upon the Grand Jurors last evening:

DEC. 19.

Information has just reached me which makes it necessary to convene the Grand Jury for 11 A. M. to-morrow, Wednesday, 20th instant. It is earnestly desired that no juror will be absent. The session will be brief, and satisfactory to yourselves, as far as the necessity exists.

LUCIUS [illegible] COMSTOCK, Foreman Grand Jury.

Yesterday the notice [illegible] jurors that [illegible] the [illegible] served.

The subject of investigation will be the charges against JULIUS [illegible]. A number of witnesses have been summoned to appear.

A Leading Judge to be Indicted.

It is said that a prominent Judge, who holds several official positions of prominence, will be indicted by the Grand Jury. Evidence is being gathered to establish the fact that he has drawn large sums of money upon bogus bills for clerk hire, office rent, services in defending suits against the City, and other things. RICHARD O'GORMAN will be called as a witness.

Tweed Taking Things Easily.

The fresh indictments against TWEED have no terrors for him, it is said, as matters have been so arranged that he will be duly apprised of the issue of any new warrants against him. He will thus have an opportunity of appearing promptly with his bondsmen at the District-Attorney's office, where but little difficulty can be settled without subjecting him to the ignominy of an arrest, or of even an hour's detention. Meanwhile he has withdrawn to comfortable seclusion, to rest after the stirring events of last Saturday, until his counsel shall notify him that "at such and such an hour the District-Attorney would be pleased to have him cancel a new warrant."

Connolly's Case.

There was nothing new in the Connolly case yesterday. Warden TRACEY, of Ludlow-street Jail, reported that the prisoner was better in health than on the day previous.

The Whereabouts of Ingersoll and Others.

INGERSOLL, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, it is strongly asserted by those who know him, is still in New-Jersey, and TWEED'S visit to Jersey City, which was thought at first to be a flight from justice, was simply for the purpose of holding a conference with his partner in the chair-making business in reference to the "evil times" into which both have fallen. Rumored flights of parties having fear of indictments hanging over them were freely circulated during the day. HENNAN, it is said, has been missing for two week past from his accustomed haunts, and also COOK and DUNPHY. They are reported to have gone to Europe. HUGH SMITH, it is now stated upon good authority, is also in Europe, and JAMES M. SWEENY, as has been stated in the TIMES, in Canada.

Where Some of the Safes Went.

When J. McBRIDE DAVIDSON goes before the Grand Jury to explain his bills for safes, he will have some strange things to tell. For instance, it is a fact, as we have been told, that every Judge in the City, with but a single exception, was furnished with one of his most costly house-safes, free of charge, the City and County paying for them as having been furnished for the new Court-house. Household furniture and even family marketing for City officials were paid for out of the public Treasury.

Sweeny and Hall Frightened.

CONNOLLY is broken-hearted, and TWEED decidedly uncomfortable, but SWEENY and HALL are two of the most thoroughly frightened men in the City. SWEENY avoids everybody, sneaks about corners, looks no one in the face, and seems continually to fear the hands of the Sheriff. His health has been sorely affected, his nerves being completely shattered, and it is said that he has been advised to seek the retirement of a water-cure establishment out of town. HALL still preserves an outward show of indifference, but he is completely broken down, as is well known by his most intimate friends. The time for cracking his little jokes may be very close at hand.

Bradley to Answer Mr. Green.

Today City Chamberlain BRADLEY will answer Mr. GREEN'S recent communication to him on the interest question. It is to embody a statement of the work done by the clerks in his office, to prove that there are no sinecurists among them, and will further show what the Chamberlain considers to be official relations between him and the Controller.

The Latest News.

Notwithstanding the rumors of TWEED'S arrest on new indictments, and other arrests to be made yesterday, nobody was arrested up to a late hour last night. TWEED was reported at the Metropolitan Hotel to be at his house in Fifth-avenue.

Wm. M. Tweed Disposing of His Property—Affidavits in Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—There were filed in the County Clerk's office today the affidavits of WHEELER H. PECKHAM and JOHN A. STOUGHTENBURGH, setting forth that WM. M. TWEED is and has been disposing of his property in New-York, to wit: A house near Fort Washington, his stables on Thirty-ninth-street, his yacht, and his residence corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street, &c., for prices much below their value, for the purpose of evading the judgment to be rendered in the action brought against him by the people. No new action, however, is proposed.

Committee of Seventy—No Compromise with Crime—Hall and Tweed must Resign.

There was a very full attendance of members at the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last evening, including HOWARD POTTER, Esq., the newly-elected member. Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, the Vice-Chairman, presided in the absence of the Chairman, Hon. WILLIAM M. HAVEMEYER.

Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, submitted propositions in relation to the new charter. A number of them were discussed and passed upon, when a motion prevailed to defer the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Legislation, that the following resolutions in relation to Mayor HALL and WM. M. TWEED, the Commissioner of Public Works, might be presented:

Resolved, That the Committee has not changed its views, heretofore expressed, concerning the necessity of the immediate resignation or speedy removal of A. OAKEY HALL and WILLIAM M. TWEED from the offices which they have disgraced, and still hold; that this Committee has not, either directly or indirectly, entered into or sanctioned any compromise, arrangement, or understanding whatever whereby these men should be retained or tolerated in office for any length of time, however short.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, the public character and interests of the City and State of New-York urgently demand that the seats of the present incumbents of the offices of Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works of said City be vacated without delay.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions, and of the resolutions passed on the 28th day of November, 1871, duly authenticated by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee, be transmitted to the Senators and members of Assembly recently elected from this City to promote the cause of financial and municipal reform, and that they are hereby requested to give effect to said resolutions by appropriate legislation.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Committee then took measures to furnish members of the Legislature with the necessary proofs of the frauds committed and connived at by the four masters of corruption, and the Committee soon afterward adjourned.

Arrest of Callender, the National Bank Examiner.

Mr. CALLENDER, the National Bank Examiner, was arrested late last evening, at his home in New-Jersey, by United States Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, and brought to this City. The warrant on which CALLENDER was arrested was issued by Commissioner OSBORN, and charges that CALLENDER, while a United States officer, received a bribe of $75,000 from the Ocean National Bank.

Mr. CALLENDER states that he is entirely innocent in the matter, and that he courts the fullest investigation of his connection with the national banks in this City. He will be arraigned before Commissioner OSBORN today.

Bank Accounts.

From the Express of last evening.

The Grand Jury are reported as after all the accused Ring men who kept bank accounts in the City banks in 1870, and perhaps 1871. The bank officers, it is presumed, are to go before the Grand Jury. Among the accounts inquired into are these, it is said, of the chief City officials, as the Mayor, Messrs. Wm. M. Tweed, R. B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeny, A. D. Barber & Co., James M. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, J. H. Ingersoll, New-York Printing Co., A. J. Smith, Conrad Bellar, J. McB. Davidson, J. W. Smith, James Watson, C. E. Wilhous, Cornelius Corson, J. A. Smith, George S. Miller, A. G. Miller, and many others. This reported business also accounts for the long sessions of the Grand Jury, and for requesting Judge Bedford to extend their terms to the end of December, if need be. Officers of Trust Companies are also, it is rumored, before the Grand Jury to impart information upon other financial matters connected with the City Government.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Orleans Princes in the Assembly—Communist Prisoners—The French Students in Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Duke D'AUMALE and Prince DE JOINVILLE took their seats in the National Assembly today. They sat in the centre of the members of the Right. Their appearance created no sensation in the body. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly providing for the release of the Communist prisoners who hold no rank. The prisoners BILLIORAY, RASTOUL and HENRI ROCHEFORT, now undergoing confinement in Fort Boyard, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court-martial, are sick in the infirmary at that fortification. The French Government refuses to sell the crown-jewels to private parties. The number of the students in the College of Metz had diminished from 500 to 8 persons since the German occupation of the city, and in the College at Colmar the number has been reduced from 400 to 60, of whom 40 are Germans.

The Prince of Wales Still Improving—The Erie Railway Stockholders.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Queen will remain at Windsor during the holidays, instead of going to Osborne, as was at first proposed. The progress of the Prince of WALES toward recovery is in all respects satisfactory.

A meeting of the Erie Railroad Stockholders Protection Society was held today. Mr. RAPHAEL presided, and in the course of some remarks said the present Erie organization cannot long survive the fall of the twin monster—the Tammany Ring. An avowed object of the Republican Legislature of New-York is, he said, to break up the present management of the Erie Railroad. Mr. RAPHAEL warned the stockholders against making any compromise whatever with FISK and GOULD.

The Russo-German Entente Cordiale—Reciprocal Courtesies—Portuguese Immigration to the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—A number of distinguished Prussians who have been visiting this city were today escorted to the railway station upon the occasion of their return home, by the Emperor ALEXANDER, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE and the Princes of the Imperial house, all of whom, as a compliment to their guests, were dressed in full Prussian uniform. The Russian Academy of Sciences have elected Gen. VON MOLTKE an honorary member.

LISBON, Dec. 19.—The Press of the city show much anxiety over the largely increased immigration of workmen to the United States, and recommend remedial measures.

MEXICO.

Anarchy Throughout the Country—Progress of the Revolt—Annexation the Only Remedy.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 11, via HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Anarchy continues throughout Mexico, and the complications increase. The States of San Luis and Guanajuato have pronounced in favor of LERDO DE TEJADA. Wherever a party attains power it acts in a despotic manner. The attitude of Gen. DIAZ'S army against the Federalists is unchanged. A column of the adherents of DIAZ are marching on Orizaba, and Gen. ALATORRE'S men are joining DIAZ. It is reported there is discord between Gens. ALATORRE and ROCHA, and between both of them and the Government. The Juarists are alarmed, as it is supposed the Government cannot outlive the present month. An American protectorate is seriously discussed. The road between the capital and Vera Cruz is in the hands of the Juarists. Foreigners consider the only salvation for the country will be in placing it under the American flag.

Murder of an Officer and Lynching of the Murderer and an Express Robber.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Last night a man was seen lurking around the building at Union City in which the express robbers are confined. On being approached by Policeman KLINE he started to run and was pursued by the officer. The pursued turned and fired, instantly killing the officer. The depot watchman joined in the chase, and was shot in the shoulder. The murderer was subsequently captured, ironed and placed under guard. Before daylight this morning about thirty disguised men overpowered the guard, killed LEVI FARRINGTON, an express robber, and took the murderer away. The body of the latter was found after daylight hanging to a tree. His name was TOPER, from Kentucky. It is supposed he was connected with the express robbers, and was there to aid them in escaping.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—The election for Governor to fill the unexpired term of RUFUS B. BULLOCK was the quietest ever held in Georgia. Only about 1,000 votes were polled in Richmond County, which were all for JAMES M. SMITH. The Republicans took no part in the election. The vote in the State is ordinarily about 200,000. There being no opposition to the Democratic candidate, it is believed not more than 60,000 votes have been polled in the entire State.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—The Gubernatorial election passed off quietly. JAMES MILTON SMITH received [illegible] votes. There was no opposition.

Resignation of the Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 19.—On the opening of the House, today, after some routine business the Attorney-General stated that his Government, after adverse votes, could no longer expect to carry on the Government successfully, and that they had placed their resignations in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had accepted the same. They only hold office until their successors are appointed. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Small-pox is on the increase in Chicago.

The iron-clad frigate *Arapiles* has arrived at Havana from Spain.

A snow-storm, the heaviest of the season, commenced at Washington yesterday morning.

M. EDOUARD GASSIER, the baritone, was buried yesterday at Havana with great pomp.

The Sublime Porte and the Khedive of Egypt have refused to purchase the Suez Canal.

The storm on the Plains has again interrupted telegraphic communication for the past thirty-six hours.

The night express-train from Boston for Bangor, ran off the track, yesterday morning, between Newport and East Newport, leaving only the Pullman car on the track.

At Plymouth, Mass., yesterday, AMOS ARMSTRONG, of North Bridgewater, for the murder of his wife two years ago, was sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison.

T. C. McCREERY, late United States Senator from Kentucky, was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus at Frankfort, Monday night, to succeed Hon. GARRETT DAVIS.

The municipal election in Watertown, N. Y., yesterday, resulted in the election of GILROY LORD, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, by 200 majority.

The report in circulation that Gov. SEWARD is very low with paralysis, is without foundation. His health is as good as it has been for a year past. He rides out daily, and suffers no fatigue from the exercise.

The aggregate of returns for the year ending June 1, 1870, received at the Census Office, applied to the entire country, state the acres improved, 188,906,761; acres woodland, 158,905,[illegible]; acres unimproved, 59,[illegible]; cash value of farms, $9,261,775,121.

Minister BANCROFT, on Monday, delivered to the Emperor of Germany, who had accepted the arbitratorship between Great Britain and the United States, the memorandum of the American Government with regard to the north-western boundary question.

Messrs. WM. KNABE & Co. are the manufacturers of the favorite Knabe Piano, which is rapidly assuming the very first position in society and in musical circles as the best instrument manufactured. It is remarkable for the quality of its tone, which is rich and full, for the elasticity with which it responds to the touch, and for its durability. It is made of the very best materials to be obtained, and, in form and elegance of shape and finish, is not excelled by the work of any other manufacturer. J. BAUER & Co., general agents, No. 650 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS of affection and charity for wife, mother, sister and friend. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DR. E. T. GARVIN'S Tar Remedies for Colds, Coughs and Lung diseases, for sale at wholesale by HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st.; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SWISS CARVED GOODS.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 26 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 19 JOHN-STREET AND NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE,
NOW OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SHELL JEWELRY,
FINE CORAL SETS,
SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
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INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, &c.
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—*Advertisement.*

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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NO. 171 BROADWAY.
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DIAMONDS,
FINE WATCHES,
AND
RICH JEWELRY.
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THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR A LADY—A Grover & Baker Sewing-machine. Sales-rooms No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club at ten or twenty subscribers.

Because a Person Has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

Citizens' Reform Association.—Harlem to City Hall in fifteen minutes.

An important meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock, at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

"Rapid transit," "City affairs," and the improvement of 4th-av. will be considered.

JOHN FOLEY, WM. A. WHITBECK, JOHN R. DEVLIN, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, HENRY CLEWS, EDGAR F. BROWN, S. D. MOULTON and others will address the meeting.

All in favor of the great work are invited.

JOHN FOLEY, President.

THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, N. GANO DUNN, } Secretaries.

JOHN T. DAILY, WM. A. DARLING, LEWIS A. BROWN, } Vice-Presidents.

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Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, has a great variety of fine imported pocket-knives, combination and scissor knives, razors and scissors (single or in cases,) table cutlery, &c.; also razor strops and toilet articles, at prices to suit all.

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Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $3. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 96 Duane-st.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 16, ALEXANDER S. ANDERSON, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains will be interred in Green-Wood, from the residence of his brother, R. D. Anderson, No. 239 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BONESTEEL.—On Monday evening, 18th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Tunis Bonesteel, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 119 East 73d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Geneva papers please copy.

BURDETT.—At Jersey City Heights, Dec. 19, 1871, Mrs. SARAH BURDETT, aged 73 years, 6 months and 13 days.

FANSHAW.—At Morrisiana, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, MARY, beloved wife of Samuel R. [illegible], in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Morrisania, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

FRANKLIN.—At Tremont, N. Y., Dec. 18, LEWIS, infant son of Morris and Isabel C. Franklin.

GOULDING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1871, THOMAS GOULDING, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 West 42d-st., on Thursday, Dec. 21, at 1 P. M.

GLEASON.—On Sunday, 17th inst., after a brief illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH P. GLEASON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 618 5th-av., on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

GREEFF.—At Cottage Point, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 18, in the 29th year of her age, WILHELMINA EMILIE CAROLINE, wife of Emil Greeff.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—On Monday evening, Dec. 18, JAMES ROMEYN STAFFORD, only son of Henry R. and Ellis S. Hutchinson, aged 15 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Dr. J. R. Stafford, No. 8 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

PEPPITT.—On Sabbath morning, Dec. 17, ELIZA SMITH B. PEPPITT, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 1½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at the Sunday-school of St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

☞ London papers please copy.

PERRY.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 18, LOUISA PERRY, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, Thursday, the 21st, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends, and also of her uncle, [illegible], are invited to attend.

SNOW.—At Milford, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 17, JOHN SNOW, late of this City, aged 82 years.

Funeral services at Milford, Conn., Tuesday, the 19th, at 2 o'clock. Burial at Green-Wood Cemetery on Wednesday, the 20th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TUCKERMAN.—On Sunday, at No. 128 Madison-av., HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, of pneumonia.

The funeral services will be at All Souls Church, (Rev. Dr. Bellows,) corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. His friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

WILLET.—Tuesday, Dec. 19, CHARLES PETERSON, infant son of James S. and Mary H. Willet.

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N. B.—During the present week this establishment will be kept open evenings.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.—Water-Boat—Tasting Schnapps—Mill on the Maas, Delftshaven—Rotterdam—William of Orange—A Zeeland Peasant Woman—North Brabant Woman—Vlaardingen Beauty—Hague Fisherman and Dog-Cart—Amsterdam, the Amstel—Amsterdam, the Heeren Gracht—Street Scene in Amsterdam—Amsterdam, the Port—Gathering the Family Together.
A STRANGER IN THE PEW.
ILLUSTRATION.—"When, all in a Moment, the Music grew loud."
FROM A BARN TO DRURY LANE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mrs. Siddons in the Character of the Tragic Muse—Roger Kemble—John Kemble—Charles Kemble—Mrs. Siddons in Her Thirtieth Year—Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth—Stephen Kemble as Falstaff.
THE DANISH WEST INDIES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Market Scene in St. Croix—"The Roads were full of these Ebony Laborers"—Bay-street, Frederiksted, St. Croix—Apothecary's Shop, Frederiksted, St. Croix—Festival of Twelfth-Night, or "Three Kings' Day"—Street Scene in St. Croix.
THE SINGER AND THE SONG.
A VISIT TO A GREENLAND GLACIER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Front of the Glacier—The Glacier of Sermitsialik—Map of the Glacier—The Snow Line—Vertical Section of Glacier—Crossing the Crevasse on an Ice Bridge—The Kryolite Mine at Ivikhut, Arsuk Fiord.
THE MYSTERIOUS CASE OF MY FRIEND BROWNE.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—From the Quarries—"Who are you? Tell me who you be, now?"
A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
A CUP OF COFFEE.
THE SNOW-BIRD.
IS ALASKA A PAYING INVESTMENT? By W. H. DALL.
THE POETRY OF THE ZODIAC.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Protest of Jupiter, Venus and Mercury—Astrological Hand—Personification of the Days of the Week—Frontispiece—January—February—March—April—May—June—July—August—September—October—November—December—Aries, the Ram—Taurus, the Bull—Gemini, the Twins—Cancer, the Crab—Leo, the Lion—Virgo, the Virgin—Libra, the Balance—Scorpio, the Scorpion—Sagittarius, the Archer—Capricornus, the Goat—Aquarius, the Water-Carrier—Pisces, the Fishes.
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at MARBLE HALL, Union-square, east side, between 14th and 15th sts. Admission, 25 cents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
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POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE VOTERS of the Eleventh Assembly District, irrespective of party, will be held at the house of Frederick Bauer, south-east corner of 21st-st. and 7th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock, to effect a permanent organization of the Municipal Reform Association of that District.

L. G. GARRETTSON, Temporary President.
JAMES M. BALL, Temporary Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Postponement of a Suspension—What the Miners Intend Doing—A Review of the Coal Question—Business Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Monday, Dec. 18, 1871.

The fear of a general suspension on the 1st proximo has at last been dispelled, and the business portion of our community breathes more freely. It is an undoubted fact that the three large companies in Luzerne County had made definite arrangements to reduce the price of mining on the 1st of January, 1872, from ninety-three and a half cents per diamond car to eighty-six cents.

The miners are at present working under an agreement, which expires the last of the year. During November they were made acquainted with the companies' intention at the expiration of the contract. They accordingly held meetings, sent delegates to the lower counties, counseled with each other, and finally determined on a plan of action, which, if tested, would be stubbornly and resolutely adhered to. The local papers in this city, if aware of the conclusion arrived at by the miners, carefully concealed the truth from those in other cities most deeply interested in the matter. But THE TIMES obtained the news notwithstanding, much to the surprise of the companies. Strenuous efforts were made to deny the assertion that the miners contemplated suspension, but the truth must at all times prevail, and the great corporations, knowing the consequence of a reduction in wages, announced, through their official organ in this city, that no reduction should take place.

This bulletin has quieted the fears and mental anxiety of the business men throughout the valley, and they now predict that the year 1872 will be one of continued peace and prosperity for the mining region. The miners and laborers, as a rule, work under great disadvantages in regard to mental cultivation. The majority are obliged to work in or about the mines from early boyhood, deprived of even a common school education. Yet the Hyde Park miners will compare favorably with the rest of the citizens of Scranton in their knowledge of general affairs. A majority of these men devote their evenings to home reading, and on Saturday evenings meet in a hall for debate on the questions of the day.

These men who toil so hard in the bowels of the earth are deserving of a good remuneration at least. Hardly a day passes without serious or fatal accidents occurring. Some poor fellow carried home, horribly mangled by premature blast or fallen roof, tells a sorrowful tale of the danger which men incur in the mines. Nearly all of the miners and laborers are married, with large families dependent upon them for daily bread. The coal miner is paid, at the present time, ninety-three and a half cents per diamond car, each car containing one and a half tons. He employs a laborer to load the cars and do "chores." His daily allowance of cars is restricted to seven, for which he is paid $6 54½. Out of this sum he has to pay his attendant laborer about $2, and also pay for oil, powder, tool sharpening and other incidental expenses, leaving a balance of probably $3 50 for his day's labor. Several times during the course of the month the "shutes" in the breakers are choked with coal, necessitating a suspension of work during that day. On the wages which the Company will at some future day endeavor to force these men to work—eighty-six cents—it will be folly for any coal miner to risk his life in the slopes, as he will be unable to support himself and family.

The Avondale, West Pittston and Eagle Shaft disasters are too strongly impressed upon the minds of the working-classes in this valley to permit them to be hoodwinked by the heartless attempts of the corporations to trample them under foot. Directly in rear of Hyde Park lies nearly a hundred Avondale victims, a sad reminder of the dangers of the mines.

Trade is in a depressed condition in Carbon County, notwithstanding the falling off in production. The demand is very light, and buyers in many cases purchase at their own figures. There is no doubt but that for a few weeks at least, there will continue a falling off in production, but I do not believe there will be a general suspension in the Carbon region for a long time to come. There will be a suspension soon in Schuylkill County without doubt. There is no danger of a suspension in the Lehigh region at this time. The men are making a living now, and possibly a little more. It is to be hoped that the men will continue at work, as a suspension would be very damaging to the interests of thousands besides miners. It would be gratifying to have their wages increased. By taking a proper course this may be accomplished. A suspension, judging from that of this year, will not increase the pay of miners, nor benefit them in any way.

The excitement in regard to the assassination of MORGAN POWELL, the general "mining boss" at Summit Hill, Carbon County, still continues. The miners throughout the anthracite region are determined that his murderers shall be found out and handed over to justice. Two men, who were arrested on the day of POWELL's murder, have already been indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury, but they seem confident of being able to prove their innocence.

The Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was opened on Thursday at Deringer Central Coal-works, eight miles from Hazleton, in this county, and connected with the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, making a through route from Hazleton to Sunbury, fifty-one miles long. This road opens the Big Black Creek Basin, said to be one of the best and most extensive coal-fields in Pennsylvania, being Lehigh coal of a fine quality. This line also forms a link between the Eastern roads and the Northern Central Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

E. R. W.

Death in a Station-House Cell.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man was found intoxicated at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. He was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house and locked up in a cell, where he was found dead at 6 o'clock. He was about thirty-five years of age, five feet seven inches high, dark eyes, hair and complexion, and had on a striped woolen shirt, white shirt, black coat and pantaloons. The report of Capt. BURDEN admits that the prisoner was not seen by the doorman after 4 o'clock until he was found dead at 6 o'clock. Superintendent KELSO has ordered complaints to be made against Doorman KENNEDY and Sergt. MCELWAIN for neglect of duty in the case. The latter officer, who was in charge at the time, it is alleged, caused the prisoner, who was insensible when brought in, to be locked up without having a surgeon called to examine him.

Desperate Fight with Ruffians.

Two ruffians, while acting in a disorderly manner, yesterday morning, in Grand-street, were ordered to move on by Officer WALDRON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, instead of which they attacked and fired a pistol at the officer. Officer WHITE having come to the assistance of Officer WALDRON, they closed with the men, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in taking them to the Station-house. On being taken before Justice SCOTT, they gave their names as DANIEL O'DONOVAN and JOHN DWYER, both residing at No. 3 Attorney-street. On the person of DWYER was found a slung-shot. They were held in $1,000 each to answer. Great praise is due to the officers for their courageous conduct.

Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	30	33	34	32
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.[illegible]	29.[illegible]	..	29.76

The Street-Cleaning Swindle.

Judge BOSWORTH is yet engaged in taking testimony in the matter of the neglect of JOHN S. BROWN, the contractor to clean the streets, and thus far it shows that in the art of getting money without earning it, BROWN is fully equal to even TWEED himself. BROWN regularly received his full pay, fortnightly, so long as the Ring was unbroken, although it was always known that he had not done half the work called for in his contract. His bills have of late been rejected or held in abeyance by the Street-cleaning Commission, and he has, in consequence, done less work than ever. One policeman swore before Judge BOSWORTH that some of the piers along the Ninth Ward front were not cleaned for nineteen days, and there was other evidence that Catharine-street, and other streets in the Fourth Ward, have been almost equally neglected.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 19, was large, but the bidding on the various pieces of real estate offered was not as active as it should have been, and as a natural consequence the prices realized were only fair. The following is a review of the business transacted: JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 29 Stuyvesant-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, embracing a lot 19 by about 46, with a five-story and basement brick house thereon, nearly covering the same; purchased by SANTA ANGO LEMI for $10,000. The same auctioneer, under a similar Court order, CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, also disposed of a three-story and French roof free-stone house and lot—the latter 20x94.9—located on the south side of Perry-street, 160 feet west of Fourth-street, for $18,000; purchased by JOHN ROTH. The legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, also announced for yesterday by Mr. MILLER, was adjourned until the 28th inst. In addition to the sales above referred to, MULLER WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of ALEX. W. BRADFORD, deceased, offered at auction eleven building lots, located at North New-York, of which two were sold as follows: One lot on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-first-street and St. Ann's-avenue sold to C. L. MEAD for $965, and one lot on the west side of St. Ann's-avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first-street; sold to JOS. WILSON for $875. This transaction concluded the business of the day. For today no auctions are advertised, with the exception of the one referred to yesterday, to take place at East Hampton, Long Island, on the ground, at 1 o'clock.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

5-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 29 Stuyvesant-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 19x 47.7x22.6x35 .... $10,000

3-story French-roof freestone h. and l., s. s. Perry-st., 160 ft. w. of 4th-st., lot 20x94.9 18,000

NORTH NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot n. w. corner of 141st-st. and St. Ann's-av., 25x100 .... $965

1 lot w. s. St. Ann's-av., 50 ft. n. of 141st-st., 25x 100 875

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH CARPETS, PARLOR mirror and gas-fixtures at $15,000, or for rent, furnished, a medium-sized modern-built high-stoop brown-stone front three-story dwelling, perfect in all its appointments and in perfect order, for sale or to let as above. Apply to proprietor on the premises, No. 217 East 45th-st. At the option of a purchaser, two-thirds of the purchase money may stand on bond and mortgage.

NO. 68 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, corner of South 5th-av.—For sale or to lease for a term of years, a four-story brown-stone house; can be altered for business purposes; locality central for a club. Call from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.; no brokers nor agents need apply.

WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER, with docks and about twenty lots, location 129th to 130th-st., for sale or to lease upon favorable terms; well adapted for coal, lumber or brick yards. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND BUILDING lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., and stores and lots on Broadway, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—(OWNER GOING TO EUROPE) a nice English basement house in perfect order; good location for a physician. Inquire of the OWNER on the premises, No. 236 West 45th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 100 acres near Dayton, N. J., all under good cultivation; a good house, barn and outbuildings; can be had at a bargain, if sold before 1st of January; terms easy. Apply to J. C. VANDERVEER, Dayton, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A well-furnished house, with all modern conveniences, in a choice locality near "the Green." Inquire of SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, No. 186 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WILLARD'S HOTEL FOR RENT.

Having been appointed Receiver by the Court in the case of Willard vs. Willard, I am prepared to receive PROPOSALS FOR RENTING, for a term of years the celebrated hotel in this city known as WILLARD'S. This house is most eligibly located on Pennsylvania-av., corner 14th-st., and can accommodate five hundred guests. To an approved tenant it will be leased on most favorable terms. Address J. C. MCKELDEN, Receiver, No. 623 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 74 WOOSTER-st., with steam-power. Also, three lofts, with steam-power, in the new buildings Nos. 123 and 125 West 26th-st.; the lofts are thebest lighted in the City; heated with steam; lighted with gas. SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

TO LET—LARGE NEW DOUBLE FACTORY, with power, Nos. 45 and 47 Mechanic-st., Newark. Inquire of Dr. COLES, No. 222 Market-st., Newark.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January. Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits. All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN H. LYON, President.

GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now, will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $10,275,129 25.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, a National Savings Bank, No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

In accordance with the act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies, passed June 25, 1853, notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at

NO. 159 BROADWAY,

and will remain open until the 20th inst., on or before which day payment of subscriptions will be required.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, ZOPHAR MILLS, NORMAN BOARDMAN, } Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WHO WISHES TO INVEST capital in a monopolized business, and will be satisfied with 100 per cent. profit and a secure trade, will find it to his advantage to call on us and investigate. An interest can be secured, or the whole business of a specified location, at the option of the investor. Applicants will find this not a petty humbug, but a matter vitally affecting one of the regular channels of trade.

E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—573 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a speciality with this house for many years.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,100,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 43 CANAL-ST., CHICAGO. All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference:—CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. ALSO, An extra Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent. FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. — THE INSTITUTION FOR the savings of merchants' clerks, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., has declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits entitled thereto during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of $5, and not exceeding $1,000; and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on larger sums, payable Jan. 15, 1872. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst. until Jan. 2.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 GRAND, CORNER GREENE-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 14, 1871.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. GAMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1871.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, inst.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS) FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,533,162 73
Overdrafts		578 69
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		700,000 00
United States bonds on hand		825,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, (as per schedule)		2,000 00
Due from approved associations in New-York City, (as per schedule)		14,051 36
Due from national banks, (as per schedule)		131,087 70
Due from State banks and bankers, (as per schedule)		83,004 47
Banking-house	$181,000 00	
Other real estate	25,000 00—	206,000 00
Current expenses	30,988 01	
Taxes paid	32,482 90—	63,370 91
Premiums paid		29,432 60
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps, (as per schedule)		51,450 25
Exchanges for Clearing-house		2,274,752 48
Bills of national banks		80,920 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		2,225 94
Checks on other banks payable in gold		1,581,665 23
Legal-tender notes		512,085 00
Clearing-house certificates		695,000 00
Total		$12,655,760 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund		207,558 81
Discount	$96,562 63	
Interest	45,952 22	
Profit and loss	542,456 54—	684,970 18
Circulating notes received from Controller		900,000 00
Amount on hand	$21,567	
Amount outstanding		878,403 00
State bank circulation outstanding		2,032 00
Dividends unpaid		2,751 75
Individual deposits	Gold. $1,151,486 21	Currency. $3,303,245 94
Certified checks	105,610 92	213,722 50
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,512 30—5,425,589 94
United States deposits		702,551 80
Due to national banks, (as per schedule)		1,505,508 70
Due to State banks and bankers, (as per schedule)		245,394 22
Total		$12,655,760 16

I, ROBERT MCCARTER, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. MCCARTER, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of December, 1871. THEODORE HINSDALE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. D. VERMILYE, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, GUSTAV SCHWAB, } Directors.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 14,080, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,984, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,160, both inclusive.
And registered bonds of the same act as follows:
$50 from No. 896 to No. 997, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,104 to No. 5,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,800 to No. 2,[illegible], both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 2,[illegible] to No. 11,0[illegible], both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,[illegible] to No. 2,[illegible], both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,907 to No. 3,[illegible], both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are registered bonds.

Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., ROOM NO. 37, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

R. H. HUTTON, Chairman.

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

G. B. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH capital of from $25,000 to $40,000, in a stock commission house of old standing: the business will be fully exhibited and the requirement of capital explained; the profits show a net gain for the year at the rate of $40,000 per annum; the negotiation must be closed before the 1st of January, 1872. Address M., Post-office Box No. 2,[illegible], stating parties and where an interview may be had.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,753,975, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $650,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.

On the 8th inst. a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(Signed.) W. B. CLERKE, Chairman, REUBEN MANLEY, A. D. WILLIAMS.

FITCH & ELLIS, BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held Dec. 4, 1871, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	GEO. H. TALMAN,
GEO. F. TALMAN,	F. F. MARBURY, JR.,
F. F. MARBURY,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JNO. H. MORTIMER,	ALFRED MULLIGAN,
THOS. PATON,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
N. L. MCCREADY,	MAHLON APGAR,
JOHN GARCIA,	BLAKELY WILSON,
HENRY J. BEERS,	WM. A. BURTIS,
THOMAS SCOTT,	CHAS. H. KERNER,
ALBERT G. BUNKER,	JAMES HUNTER,
JOHN M. BURKE,	FRANCIS LELAND,
EDMUND H. MILLER,	GEO. W. ELDER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously re-elected President. LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Ass't Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Aberdeen and London, having it in contemplation to extend their fire business in America, invite applications for their agency in New-York.

It is indispensable that the candidates should have had great experience either as managers or agents of first-class companies, and be able to give security for such an amount as may be thought necessary by the directors.

The Northern Assurance Company was established in 1836, has a capital of two millions sterling, fully subscribed by upwards of 700 shareholders, (whose liability is unlimited,) and possesses funds in hand (fire and life) to the amount of £1,300,000. The Company is prepared to make the deposits required by the laws of the State. Applications (which should, if possible, be accompanied by reference to one or more of the leading mercantile firms in London or Liverpool) to be addressed to the general manager, A. P. FLETCHER, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Moorgate-st., London, E. C.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 23, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,374, for one hundred shares of the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the name of F. P. James & Co., dated May 9, 1871.

Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing, negotiating or retaining the same.

A reward will be paid upon its return to S. SKAATS & BROTHER, Brokers, No. 54 Broad-st.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 236 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. BOGART, Cashier.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.—Want to borrow, $25,000 for six months, on 200 shares Manhattan Gas Stock, or sell the same. Address M. S., Box No. 3,593 Post-office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NOS. 544 AND 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

TO MEMPHIS "NAVY-YARD" BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE NAVY-YARD RECEIVER, NO. 12 MADISON-ST., MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1871.

The Coupons of the above Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on presentation when due. E. MCDAVITT, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 2d of January next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst. and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, NO. 76 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. in Gold on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable on and after 27th inst.

E. MILIUS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox. G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

"THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend (No. 26) of Twenty cents per share, payable on demand to stockholders of this date.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. E. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 28th-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 33 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructor in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 850 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. J. N. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING school for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE C. MACDOUGALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEPTHA S. KELLAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Jeptha S. Kellam, of the town of Fremont, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d12-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MEYER, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871, in said Court.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB MEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal of the United States for the southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Bulkley and Francis F. Cecil, both of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, together with George W. Murfey, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of December, 1871. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

d20-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. And further, that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate and effects of said bankrupt with said Register, and that on the said 4th day of January next I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of said accounts, and for my discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Bernard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of December, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d20-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN H. WEED, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,12[illegible].—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin H. Weed, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of December, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d20-law3wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any policy or outstanding contract of said Corporation are required to produce the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1871.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 63 Wall-street, New-York City.

a20-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John R. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.

VAN SLYCK & WARDELL, Attorneys for Insolvent.

d20-law6wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEPTHA S. KELLAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jeptha S. Kellam, of the town of Fremont, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1871.

JOSHUA E. BUXTON, of the City of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

d13-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS DILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Dill, of the town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Newburgh, N. Y., the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871.

JOSHUA E. BUXTON, No. 11 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

d20-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROOM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Broom, of the Town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Newburgh, N. Y., the 15th day of December, A. D. 1871.

JOSHUA E. BUXTON, No. 11 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

d20-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON ROSENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simon Rosenbaum, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871. SOLOMON N. COHEN, Assignee.

d13-law3wW

SILVER WARE.

A STERLING SILVER DINNER SERVICE, consisting of large vases, four double dishes, and elegant fruit-stand, in walnut chest, for sale cheap, to close an account. FORD & TUPPER, silversmiths, 196 Broadway, corner 16th-st. [illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 88 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 222 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, BETWEEN SPRING and 28th sts., a RING, set with three diamonds. The finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 11 West 19th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—1,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Jan. 13, 6 A. M.
BALTIC (the finest Steamer afloat).....Jan. 20, 11 A. M.
These vessels accommodate (for all classes) only 1,700 passengers, thus affording unusual comfort and safety, and speed.
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, good, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at reduced rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and ALL RIDE as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 2. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Dec. 23
Saturday, Dec. 9. EUROPA. Saturday, Dec. 30
Saturday, Dec. 16. INDIA. Saturday, Jan. 6
Saturday, Dec. 23. BRITANNIA. Saturday, Jan. 13.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry:
First cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
For freight or passage, apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Spring-st.
ENGLAND, Capt. LADDEN, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, Thomson, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
SPAIN, Gray, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sunday, Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
Drafts for £1 and upward issued. For passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA.....Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA.....Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 3
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 10
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
and every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY following.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and to Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 18th and 28th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
* Dec. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock Noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 22.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco for Japan and China, Jan. 1. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. R. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
HERMANOS, Capt. WISE.....Jan. 2
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. TRUESDALE.....Feb. 2
The splendid steamers sails on semi-monthly line to and from St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., (carrying Mails), Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN RICE, (via Key West.) Dec. 21.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau.) Dec. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West and New-Orleans.)
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BROOKS.....Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE.....Jan. 10, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Jan. 16, at ——
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Jan. 17, at ——
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LOUARN.....Saturday, Dec. 23
WASHINGTON.....LOUARN.....Saturday, Dec. 30
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.....DANES.....Saturday, Feb. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers can travel by this line, on arriving from the Continent at French ports, by English railway and the steamers at crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
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CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 13, 4 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
Prepaid steerage also for wanted to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
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COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Jan. 17, at ——
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
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* Dec. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock Noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 22.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco for Japan and China, Jan. 1. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
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REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
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The splendid steamers sails on semi-monthly line to and from St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., (carrying Mails), Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN RICE, (via Key West.) Dec. 21.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau.) Dec. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West and New-Orleans.)
For freight or passage apply to
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CITY OF MERIDA, Deakin.....Tuesday, Jan. 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Jan. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakin.....Tuesday, Jan. 23
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

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Cabin passage, $100, currency.
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ANCHOR LINE.

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NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and ALL RIDE as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
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Saturday, Dec. 16. INDIA. Saturday, Jan. 6
Saturday, Dec. 23. BRITANNIA. Saturday, Jan. 13.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Bridge-st.
Intermediate passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry:
First cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Spring-st.
ENGLAND, Capt. LADDEN, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, Thomson, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
SPAIN, Gray, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sunday, Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
Drafts for £1 and upward issued. For passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA.....Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA.....Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 3
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 10
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
and every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY following.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and to Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
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HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

OLD SANTA CLAUS

INVITES YOU TO HIS ROOM,
AT THE
GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

We cannot begin to enumerate or describe,
But we have about everything that every
Body wants for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.
FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE WE HAVE REMOVED THE STOCK OF DOLLS TO THE SECOND STORY.
DON'T FORGET THE DOLLS AFTER YOU HAVE INSPECTED—TOYS.
PURCHASERS LAST WEEK SAID
YOUR TOYS ARE CHEAP.
WE KNOW IT.
COME AND SEE.

Three cheers for jolly old Santa Claus,
He's working away in a glorious cause;
The snow is bright and the sun alight,
And RIDLEY keeps open every night.

Santa Claus has been dealing in real estate;
He is teaching the boys to speculate
In houses and barns, stores, stables and farms,
And RIDLEY knows all his wonderful charms.

Here are dolls for the girlies, both dark and fair;
Sambo and Dinah swinging in air;
Wee creeping babies with sweet sunny faces,
And strange jumping jacks always changing their places.

Then three rousing cheers for old Santa Claus,
He is working away in a glorious cause;
With a wonderful line of treasures fine,
At RIDLEY'S in Grand street, three hundred and nine.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
NOS. 303, 305, 307, 309 GRAND,
NOS. 67, 69, 71 AND 73 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HOLIDAYS.

During the present week we shall offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS in all the departments connected with our store.
DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
SILKS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
much below usual rates. Also,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOTHS, &C.,
together with a large assortment of
FURS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND FANCY ARTICLES GENERALLY.
We ask an inspection of our goods from purchasers, as actual comparison will demonstrate that WE ARE SELLING FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
BRADBURY BROTHERS,
NOS. 313 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.
P. S.—During the week preceding Christmas our store will remain open until 10.
BRADBURY BROTHERS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.
A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS, AT
CANTRELL'S,
Nos. 239 and 241 6th-av.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Broadway and 18th-st., opposite Wallack's, Japanese, Chinese, Mexican, India and Turkish Rugs, Silks, Shawls, Scarfs, Goods, Lacquered articles, rare novelties and curiosities for the Holidays.

GREAT BARGAINS IN 44-INCH Beaver Cloths, Chinchillas, Diagonals, Overcoatings, Dublis, Fur and Plush carriage Robes, soldiers' Blue Pants. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS.
MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
German, French & English Toys,
Beg leave to offer, from the 7th of December,
AT RETAIL,
a large and unsurpassed stock of Toys, suitable for Holiday Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits, and Tree Ornaments. Reduction made in price to churches and Sunday-schools.

MAGIC LANTERNS
AND
MICROSCOPES.
McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

HORTON'S GOLD PENS,
Also a large variety of
GOLD PENCILS,
and
PEN CASES,
and
GOLD-MOUNTED RUBBER GOODS,
of all
SIZES AND VARIETIES,
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
NO. 26 MAIDEN-LANE.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF AMERICAN POCKET-KNIVES,
offered at retail for the holidays.
SMITH & CLARK,
No. 400 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, January 15, 1872, for furnishing labor and materials for removing and renewing eight hundred (800) running feet, more or less, of the superstructure of the west pier at Charlotte Harbor, N. Y.
There will be required about two hundred thousand (200,000) feet b. m. of Canada white pine timber and plank; twenty-nine thousand (29,000) pounds of drift bolts and spikes, and the labor will consist of entirely removing the old timber, plank and iron, replacing them with new, and taking out and returning three hundred and fifty (350) cords, more or less, of stone.
Sealed proposals will be received for each class of labor and materials, but the whole will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate.
Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
Contracts and bonds as usual.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS.
TOYS! TOYS!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!!
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The snow is bright and the sun alight,
And RIDLEY keeps open every night.

Santa Claus has been dealing in real estate;
He is teaching the boys to speculate
In houses and barns, stores, stables and farms,
And RIDLEY knows all his wonderful charms.

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Wee creeping babies with sweet sunny faces,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN widow lady, a position in a private family, where she would be treated as an equal; is a practical housekeeper and an experienced nurse in case of sickness; will make herself generally useful; unexceptionable references given. Call for three days to Mrs. WELLS, 76 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-class colored cook, a situation in a first-class family; she understands cooking in all its branches; all kinds of soups, meats; desserts of every style; first-class reference. Call from 10 to 5 o'clock, for two days, at No. 129 West 31st-st., room No. 3.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman,

"SINK THE TRACK."

Mass-Meeting With Regard to the Dangerous Railroad Crossings—Resolutions and Addresses by Judge Beebe, Messrs. Peckham, Vail and Dr. Menzies.

A mass-meeting of citizens, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, to protest against the continuance of the Fourth-avenue Railroad as at present existing, and to adopt measures of reform in relation thereto. Judge VAN VORST occupied the chair.

Dr. KESSLER, on behalf of the German Reform Association, delivered an address, stating that the German up-town residents desired to express the indignation they felt against the Harlem Railroad Corporation and the abuses of its administration. Railroad monopolies were, he said, the greatest of evils. The Erie Ring had long been a reproach to the American people, the world over for tolerating its existence. The usurpation of the Fourth-avenue Railroad would be possible in no other country in the world, and it was time the people of this City should rise to the dignity of their position, and by an assertion of their rights, determine on a remedy.

Mr. SEVERN D. MOULTON proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the railroad track on Fourth-avenue, above Forty-second-street, as at present laid on the surface, over which are run many express and other trains at brief intervals through the day, is a serious detriment to the City of New-York, and especially that section through which it runs, commencing at Forty-second-street north to the Harlem River.

Resolved, That it is not only a public detriment and danger, but that it is a public nuisance; that it so completely divides the City as if it were a walled street that communication between the east and west sides, through Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and other streets, is absolutely cut off by the Company's usurpation and occupancy.

Resolved, That the number of accidents of almost daily occurrence, many of which have resulted in death, that the constant risk of other and greater dangers momentarily threatening—the detriment to property, the interruption to business and travel—the general interference with public and private rights, demand that immediate measures be taken to have these evils remedied by reconstructing the road in a safe and acceptable manner.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this council the only feasible, safe and acceptable manner for reconstructing the road is to sink it to a depth sufficiently low to admit of being covered by an arch of easy grade and elevation where the ground is not already high enough, commencing at Forty-fifth-street and running north.

Resolved, That while it is generally conceded that it is in many respects admissible, and perhaps necessary in a public point of view, to permit transportation by steam along the Fourth-avenue, it is not necessary or expedient, or even admissible, that it should be tolerated in its present dangerous, ruinous and universally objectionable condition.

Resolved, That it is an outrage on the public and an act of usurpation on the part of the railroad companies, or the result of corrupt or unwise legislation, (if authority has been obtained through this source,) to convert the most eligible and desirable part of the City for residences into a place of confusion, danger and death.

Resolved, That the outrage and the nuisance have been submitted to and tolerated till they have become intolerable, and it now becomes the duty of every citizen of the Nineteenth and other Wards through which the road runs, whether they be property-owners or not, not only to protest against its continuance, but to unite for definite action, and resolutely demand a remedy. Life is sacred and must be protected. The rights of citizens are guaranteed by laws, and under the law they must be made secure. If trampled on or set at naught by powerful corporations, or by unwise, unjust or corrupt legislation, they must be reasserted and reestablished by causing such laws to be repealed. This cannot be done by isolated individual effort, but must be accomplished by combined action. Individuals may be resisted; the masses must be respected.

Resolved, That the time for temporizing and delay has past. The hour has come when the enormity of grievances demands immediate, resolute action. The lives of men, women and children, daily and hourly put in jeopardy, cannot be guaranteed immunity from accident or death by temporary safeguards, or by stretching chains across the streets, as an apology for security, with men stationed to attend them. Experience teaches that men become negligent by habit, and over confident by risks successfully run, or by becoming familiar with duty and danger.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait on the President and directors of the road, and represent the existing grievances and the result of this council's deliberations; that they respectfully but firmly remonstrate, in the name of this meeting, against a continuance of the grievances complained of; and that they urge that prompt, immediate steps be taken to lower the track as suggested, or that some other adequate plan be adopted to abate the evil, and to give to citizens their rights and security from peril. If no definite satisfaction is obtained from them, then present the subject to the Mayor and Common Council; and from them to the Legislature, if redress is not within their province.

Resolved, That the Senator and Member of Assembly elect from this district be instructed to use all their influence to secure the passage of laws which will relieve the citizens of New-York residing in this portion of the City, from the evils of which just complaint is herein made.

Resolved, that the Council approve generally of the plan for remedying the evil complained of, proposed by JOHN G. PRAGUE, Civil Engineer to the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association, and adopted by said Association as set forth in his specifications and drawings, and which provides for a sunken way, to be arched, from Forty-second-street.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Council, it is practicable to arch the avenue from Forty-fifth-street, and that this can be done by lowering the track nine or ten feet, commencing at Forty-second-street, and by raising the grade of the avenue seven or eight feet. And as the Railroad Company owns from 140 to 150 feet of the property on the streets crossing the avenue, the work can be done without interfering with private property, and the grade of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth streets will be no greater than Thirty-fourth-street, where it now crosses Park-avenue.

Judge MAGUIRE moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, requesting him not to approve of the resolutions of the Common Council, and also that a committee be appointed to wait upon the directors of the Harlem Railroad. The amendment was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Judge W. BEEBE remarked, in reference to the present management of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, that there was never any evil that had not its remedy. He believed the directors evinced a criminal short-sightedness in the erection of the depot at Forty-second-street, for they must have been aware that, with the growth of this City, its existence would daily become an intolerable nuisance. Men like VANDERBILT, he claimed, were necessary to the advancement and progress of the nation, but like his own locomotives if not kept within healthy restraint, he would go rapidly to destruction. He built this magnificent structure [illegible] the general public weal that it should go [illegible] would. [Applause.] As for the action of the Common Council, he did not regard it a snap of his fingers. If they would [illegible] a shilling for their votes they [illegible] what they were worth. [Applause.] They had sunk so immeasurably below an honest man's estimation that it would take more than Gabriel's trumpet to resurrect them. [Applause.] Then let them pay no attention to the [illegible] ... [Applause.] He did not counsel violence, but by a recourse to legal measures their purposes could be secured.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM condemned in strong terms the present system of railroad administration, which afforded no better protection to human life and property in crowded streets than on the open prairie. This Harlem Railroad he contended, inflicted an inestimable injury on the citizens at large, and yet the directors talk of their rights and privileges. Railroads were a monopoly which forget the rights of others in the pursuit of their own. The directors of the Harlem Railroad were determined to continue its present management so long as they were permitted, and they would hearken to no remonstrance that they could reasonably defy. Still, he disagreed with Judge BEEBE that the remedy could be obtained through the Courts, for this corporation was legally constituted. He counseled rather a conference with the Mayor, in the hope of a remedy, but at all hazards, the people were resolved to have a change, and their purposes would triumph.

Committees were then appointed to confer with the Mayor and Commodore VANDERBILT on the subject, and the meeting terminated.

Social Tea-Party at the Macdougal-Street Church.

A very interesting social tea-party was given last evening by the congregation of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church. Despite the snow-storm the lecture-room was well filled by members and their friends. Some choice music was given, and the singing of Mrs. SARAH BLOUNT, Miss LOTTIE DAY and Miss MINNIE CHARLICK richly deserved the applause granted. Mrs. PEASE as an elocutionist manifested much feeling, and added to the pleasures of the evening. The refreshment-tables were amply spread, and received all proper attention. Much of the success achieved was due to the efforts of Mr. REED, the pastor, Mr. CHARLICK, Mr. HAYS, and the ladies of the church. The reunion will be repeated this evening, when some new features in the entertainments will be afforded.

Brooklyn Democratic General Committee—Resignation of William C. Kingsley.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn was held last evening, LEWIS G. REECHER, Esq., in the Chair. A letter was read from Mr. WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY, resigning his position as a member of the Committee, as his private business requires his entire attention.

On motion of THOMAS CARROLL, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to recommend a plan for the reorganization of this General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County.

Resolutions offered by TIMOTHY DESMOND for regulating future primary elections were referred to the Special Committee of five.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It is believed that the Grand Jury yesterday commenced the investigation of the Fisk-Mansfield libel suit.

The New-York Schuetzen, commanded by Capt. KRALL, was engaged in an anniversary celebration at the Bowery Garden last evening.

The Mercantile Library and Reading-room will be open to members on Christmas and New-Year's Day during the usual hours.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY visited St. James' Church yesterday afternoon, and confirmed a large number of candidates.

The Lokstedt Benevolent Society gave an annual ball for the benefit of its charitable funds at the Union Assembly Rooms, last evening.

The Caecilia Verein gave an annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the charitable fund established by the Society.

Troop D, of the Third Regular Cavalry, Capt. BURKHARDT, gave its twenty-third annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was largely attended.

The Central M. E. Sunday-school will hold its anniversary on Thursday evening next, in the Church, Seventh-avenue near Fourteenth-street. The programme is exceedingly attractive.

WM. BURKE, Treasurer of the Father Matthew Society No. 3, was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday on a charge of embezzling $128 belonging to the society.

Patrolman COYLE, Fifth Precinct, while on duty yesterday, at the Desbrosses-street ferry, was knocked down and severely injured by a truck.

OLIVE LOGAN was married yesterday to WIRT SYKES. The ceremony took place at No. 65 West Ninth-street. The officiating clergyman being Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago.

CHARLES MILLS, aged thirteen years, of No. 41 Sheriff-street, was caught in the machinery of the drug-mill corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets, and was crushed to death yesterday.

C. L. POST, a retail liquor-dealer at No. 19 West-street, was held by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of doing business without payment of the internal revenue special tax.

In consequence of the pressure on the down-town dispensaries, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have decided on opening a new dispensary on the ground floor of the Centre-street Hospital.

The new trial of Alderman "JIM" IRVING for committing an assault on Deputy-Marshal DOWLEY has been adjourned by Judge BENEDICT, to the February term of the United States Circuit Court.

The City Chamberlain, under the advice of Controller GREEN, (so it is rumored today in the City Hall,) is gradually transferring the City deposits from the National Broadway Bank to the National Park Bank.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of ROBERT CHAPPELL, late of No. 226 West Sixteenth-street, who was crushed by the falling of a boom at the foot of West Twelfth-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

LIZZIE KERSEL was committed at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of robbing WILLIAM J. SHARKEY, of No. 119 Varick-street, of $50. SHARKEY is an Eighth Ward Tammany politician.

MATHEW J. O'ROURKE was brought up yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct in the house of his landlady, Mrs. BRADFORD. O'ROURKE denied the charge. The case was postponed for further examination.

BERNARD BRINCKL, of No. 48 Chrystie-street, was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday on a charge of annoying the congregation of the Chrystie-street Jewish Synagogue by hanging pigs before his store, which is near the church.

The following officers have been elected by Girard Lodge No. 631, F. and A. M.: PHILANDER REED, Master; JOSEPH P. SMITH, Senior Warden; AUGUSTUS J. COLBY, Junior Warden; RICHARD KOLB, Treasurer, and GEO. R. STORM, Secretary.

The shortest day of the year is Dec. 21. The sun set on Dec. 1 at 4:34 P. M., on Dec. 8 at 4:33 P. M., on the 14th at 4:34 and later thereafter, setting now at 4:36 P. M. The sun rose at 7:05 A. M. on Dec. 1, and rising later every morning, it rises at 7:25 on Jan. 7, then earlier every morning, rising on Jan. 31 at 7:12.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a bill for $1,250 to pay expenses incurred on election day by the Twenty-second Regiment, a requisition from the County Jail for a heating apparatus, and one from the Coroners for fuel, printing, and stationery, were referred to appropriate committees.

A meeting of the Police Mutual Benefit Society was held yesterday. Capt. JOSEPH H. PETTY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and MARK LANIGAN, of the Fourth Ward, were elected members. The Investigating Committee were given full power of receiving members from the Health or Police Boards.

"Aunt Jerusha," in old folks' costume, will deliver her lecture on "Woman's Rights," at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, at 8½ o'clock this evening, in aid of the Bazaar for St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf-mutes, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

The New-York Colonization Society held its annual meeting yesterday, Rev. BENJAMIN L. HAIGHT, D. D., presided. The amount of contributions during the year was $15,000. The following officers were elected: President, Prof. S. F. B. MORSE; Secretary and Treasurer, ALMON MERWIN.

The Citizens' Reform Association, of which the energetic Mr. FOLEY is President, promises to push things at once. They hold an important meeting to-night, at Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-fourth-street. Rapid transit, City frauds and other important matters will receive attention. All good citizens are interested and should attend.

The Woman question is capable of almost endless discussion, and fresh speakers are continually appearing on both sides. Among the latest is Rev. Dr. O. H. TIFFANY, who will lecture on "Woman's Revolution," on Friday, [illegible] Washington-square M. E. Church, Fourth-street [illegible].

A fancy Fair was commenced last evening for the benefit of Emmanuel Church. The church was tastefully decorated, and on the tables was displayed a variety of useful and fancy goods. The Fair is under the immediate supervision of the ladies of Rev. GEO. H. THRALL's congregation, and will continue open today and to-morrow.

The Great Republic Allegory and Tableaux will be given at the Academy of Music this evening under the direction of Prof. J. M. HAGER, by over 500 young ladies and gentlemen, for the benefit of the "Home for the Friendless and the Howard Mission." The attraction will be repeated on Friday evening, and a matinée will be given on Saturday afternoon.

The convalescent patients and medical staff of Bellevue Hospital had quite a pleasant time last evening. P. T. BARNUM lectured on "Temperance," in the new amphitheatre of the hospital, in the course of which he referred to his own eventful life, and kept his audience convulsed with laughter during his humorous illustrations of the career of the drunkard.

True Craftsman's Lodge No. 651, F. and A. M., held its annual election on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, 1871, at its rooms, No. 33 Union-square, when the following officers were unanimously elected: Joseph C. Levi, M.; Isaac Simmons, S. W.; B. Brooks, J. W.; Abin Levy, Treasurer; J. H. Callender, Secretary; E. Stich, S. D.; F. Bullingheimer, J. D.; H. Korn and L. M. Phillips, M. C.; C. A. Gunst and M. Burnstein, Stewards; L. L. Emanuel, Marshal; James Graham, Organist, and A. Ferguson, Tiler. W. Bro. J. P. Solomon & Bros., L. W. Morris, and E. Kieler were elected trustees.

STATEN ISLAND.

Troop B, of the First United States Artillery, are under orders for duty in Florida, at the Dry Tortugas.

The wholesale liquor-store of Mr. STEPHENS, at Stapleton, was attempted to be entered, yesterday morning, by burglars.

There are now but forty-seven soldiers doing duty at Fort Wadsworth. They belong to the First Artillery.

The opening and continuation of New-York-avenue to Vanderbilt Landing will, when finished, make one of the finest Summer drives to be found in that part of the island.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are forty-one prisoners in the Hudson County Jail.

There are 300 children in the Elizabeth night-schools.

More than two-thirds of the taxes levied in Hoboken this year have been paid in.

Dr. BENSON, the Hoboken City Physician, has vaccinated 300 persons this Fall.

Many of the streets in Jersey City are not properly lighted, and some not lighted at all.

A steam ferry-boat is to be run between Elizabethport and Staten Island in the Spring.

There are 400 Danish residents at Perth Amboy. They have a church and school of their own.

The ordinance changing the names of over 100 streets of Jersey City went into effect yesterday.

The skating rink at Hoboken was opened yesterday. This is the first time the city has possessed a private skating pond.

WM. L. DICKINSON has been elected President, and Major E. K. PANGBORNE Secretary of the Hudson County New-England Society.

JOHN and JAMES LOUGH, father and son, were, yesterday morning, severely injured at Newark by the falling of an embankment of frozen earth under which they were working.

DANIEL LODEN, a half-witted fellow, yesterday attempted to commit suicide in the Newark City Prison by opening a vein in his arm with a needle. His attempt was frustrated.

The Washington express-train due at New-York at 2 o'clock yesterday struck a horse and wagon at North Elizabeth, totally demolishing the wagon and seriously injuring the driver.

JOSEPH ROBERT and JOHN MAYER were arrested at East Newark on Monday evening, while engaged in the act of loading a junk wagon with iron belonging to the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have presented $1,000 to the Newark Conference Camp Meeting Association, which has grounds at Denville, on the line of that road.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF will read before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, N. J., this evening, at Library Hall. He will give scenes from "Merchant of Venice" and humorous readings from DICKENS.

On Monday evening the family of Mr. LITTLE, living on John-street, Paterson, discovered a burglar concealed in the ice-box. They fastened him in and sent for the officers. He gave the name of JOHN MCALLISTER.

The temperance people in no less than eight townships have announced their intention of applying to the Legislature for local option laws, enabling the people to decide by vote whether liquors shall be sold in their respective districts or not.

The December Term of the Passaic Courts commenced yesterday at Paterson, Judge BEDLE presiding. The Judge called the attention of the Grand Jury to the recent sittings upon the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, and also to violations of the Election laws.

[Advertisement.]
WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.
English, Swiss and American. A large selection of the best time-pieces in the world. All warranted. Prices very low. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, No. 305 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

[Advertisement.]
A.—KNOX'S HOLIDAY HATS.—"Christmas comes but once a year," and to properly celebrate it you should procure, immediately, one of KNOX's elegant Hats—the handsomest production of the year. KNOX's stock of fancy Furs is unusually large, valuable and attractive, and should not be overlooked by the ladies.

[Advertisement.]
The Jamesbury Bank, of Jamesbury, N. J., was saved from robbers, and one of the robbers caught, by E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which in ten years' experience has never failed. Office No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]
COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Jos. G. Fuller, Col. Wm. H. Huntley, Henry N. Collier, Frank G. Gulick, Capt. Uriel Dean, Andrew H. Burns, Louis Schmaltz, Señor Antonio Maurel y Larriss, Señor Richardo de Chaves, Señor Angelo Maria Vargas, Prof. C. Fred. Hartt, Leonce Dufoucog, Wm. C. Bates, Col. Wm. Crichton, Capt. Henry Marquis, Aristides G. Herreres, Dr. Alturo Royas, Fred. C. Gowing, Milton Litzenberger, Fred. Mahlhan, John Leech, Richard Flood, George Davenport, George O'Connor, Barney Freitas, John Nelson, John Robinson, Daniel Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:20 | Sun sets......4:35 | Moon sets......1:18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:19 | Gov. Island..3:08 | Hell Gate....4:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Delaware, Crocker, New-Haven.

Barks Alliance, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Traft d'Union, Ballow, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Elisa Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.

Brigs Henry N. Seavey, Coombs, St. Pierre, Winchester & Towne; Gazelle, Cole, St. Johns, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Addie Wessels, Thompson, Savanna-la-Mar, &c., G. Wessels & Co.; Hattie Paige, Haley, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; Minnehaha, Douglass, Newbern, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Addie Ryerson, Pike, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Sloop Emily, Mapes, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Nov. 23, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 12th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship La Gloire, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Reed, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons—vessel to Snow & Burgess; Dec. 18, Jos. Hughes, boy, fell from foretopsail yard overboard and was lost; Dec. 16, off Hatteras, James Hanson, seaman, native of Norway, aged 25 years, was washed overboard and lost.

Bark Dagmar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Tralee 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; Dec. 17, lat. 34, lon. 73, passed part of a vessel's cabin and bulwarks.

Bark Syra, (of Pembroke,) Conning, Marseilles Oct. 19, with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Charles A. Heard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, St. John, P. R., 17 ds., with coffee, sugar, &c., to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master. Was becalmed for 5 ds. between lat. 27 and 28, lon. 73; Dec. 13 and 14, lat. 31, lon. 75 50, had a heavy gale from N. W., lasting 48 hours.

Brig Galileo, (of Ambia,) Wood, Batavia Aug. 10 [illegible] with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. C. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. P. St. Clair, Edwards, Ireian, Nassau, [illegible] with mdse. to Eaton & Gray—vessel to [illegible] & Hawkins.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Ferguson, Havana [illegible] ds., to New-London, with sugar to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Lizzie L. Mills, (of Bangor,) Armstrong, [illegible] 23 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackaray—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port schr. [illegible] Barnsworth, for New-York, to sail Nov. 29.

Schr. Fanny K. Shaw, Watts, Fernandina 11 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had stormy N. N. W. gales the entire passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to J. Beers & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, since strong northerly gales.

Schr. Minnie, (of Brookhaven,) Hudson, Indianola 30 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Vanbrunt & Bros.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Eldridge, Virginia, for New-London.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Breeze, Hawkins, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Louise, Lee, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, Yorktown, Va.

SAILED—Steamers Thuringia, for Hamburg; Denmark, for London; Virgo, for Savannah.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., snowing hard.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—Arr. steamers Tripoli, Liverpool; McClellan, Baltimore; ship Malacca, Foo Chow; barks Wimburn, Antwerp; Lavinia, Rotterdam; Haper, Bonaire.

Spoken, Nov. 29, in lat. 23 03, lon. 33 44, ship John T. Baker, from Liverpool, for New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 19.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; bark Haminegia, from Liverpool; brigs Prudent, from Cienfuegos; Adel, from St. Johns; schrs. John Shay, from Wilmington, Del.; M. H. Stockton, from Philadelphia; Guy B. Phelps, from New-York.

Sld.—Steamer James Adger, for New-York; schr. J. P. Allen, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 19.—Arr. brig Chowan, from Rio, for orders; spoke bark Syra, from Marseille, for New-York, in lat. 36, lon. 73, Dec. 10, 54 ds. out.

Arr. schr. Carrie, Keyser, from Boston, leaking. Sld. brig Aylsia, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 19—3 P. M.—Arr. steam-yacht Herald, from Cobb's Island.

Spoken.

Dec. 10, lat. 23 19, lon. 73 33, brig Chowan, from Rio Janeiro, for Hampton Roads.

Dec. 12, lat. 29, lon. 73, brig Addie Hale, from Turk's Island, for Philadelphia.

Dec. 8, lat. 27, lon. 73, brig Helen, from East Harbor, for Boston; at the same time, brig Ida C., (Br.,) from Cape Haytien, for Boston.

Dec. 11, no lat. &c., schr. Maggie McNeill, of Philadelphia, bound N.

Marine Disasters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 18.—The British schooner E. K. Brown, from St. Andrews, is on Riding Rocks, a total wreck. Her Captain is dead.

The British schooner Frances, from St. Andrews, has arrived at this port, leaking badly.

Foreign Ports.

PARA, Nov. 25.—In port, schrs. Silver Star, for New-York in 10 ds.; Frank Howard, for do. do.

DEMARARA, Nov. 28.—In port, schr. Paul A. Seavey, for New-York, waiting.

ST. JOHNS, P. R., Nov. 11.—In port brigs Crowell, hence, arr. Nov. 22; Henry, of and from Baltimore, discharging; schr. Isabella, from Philadelphia, arr. Nov. 20; G. W. White, from Bristol, R. I., discharging.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 19.—Arr. Allan Line steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19.—The Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Eynon, which sailed from New-York Dec. 9, for Liverpool, touched at this port at 3 o'clock this morning, and shortly after proceeded.

The Cunard steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billenge, from Boston Dec. 5, touched at this port today, en route to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Dec. 19.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Dorian, Capt. Young, from New-York Dec. 2, touched at this port yesterday, on the way to Glasgow.

OPEN EVENINGS.
NEW PIECES IN
IMPORTED
Marble Statuary.
JUST RECEIVED BY
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Marble, Bronze and Gilt Clocks,
Ornaments,
Pedestals, Work-Boxes,
Card-Receivers,
Jardinieres and Flowers,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.
PRICES VERY LOW.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

Sixty Styles.
PRICES, $50, $65, $100, $125, $132, $140, $160, $175, $200, $225, $250 TO $1,000 EACH.
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CABINET ORGANS.
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